

No. 188.—Vol. VII.]

# FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

WHATEVER may be the prospects of war, certain it is that no nation appears, at present, to have a perfect confidence in the continuation of peace. The uneasiness of feeling may be traced more in the acts of their Governments than their declarations. Suspicion of one's neighbours is always an unpleasant frame of mind to exhibit, and, as long as may be, is generally concealed. But the close observer can mark the preparations for the worst. The outward demeanour is that of courtesy-for there is a reluctance to give offence; but there is a slight degree of watchfulness too marked to co-exist with entire confidence. The eye of the Ruler, like that of Othello, after the hints of Iago, is worn "nor jealous, nor secure," and directed with a sharpness of observation which, a little increased, degenerates into mistrust.

Happy would it be for the world, had the time arrived in which it is foretold that "nation shall not rise up against nation; neither shall there be war any more." But that era has not yet come we may not hope, even, that it is near; and as every generation must adapt itself to the present condition of things-utterly unable to anticipate the future—those who would fain have "peace in their time," are compelled to be prepared for an alternative they abhor, and provide the means of resisting that aggression which some, we know, are able to commit, and which others, there is reason to fear, are only too eager to begin. A peaceable disposition is no security against insult or oppression, while some nations are possessed by the ruffian spirit that recognises no limits to their will to do wrong, save the ability of others to check it by the strong hand, The civilisation of a state gives the weak of body a protection against the strongest, who might, otherwise, rob and maltreat his fellow with impunity; but the world has never been equally civilised everywhere, nor at the same time.

Some nation has always been pre-eminent, and aroused envy of her greatness, and as the extreme of civilisation is not favourable to the rougher and more martial virtues, the country that most requires attention to its means of defence, has often been found most deficient in them. The Romans, who conquered the world, degenerated at last into a worthless race, who sought safety from the purchased valour of mercenaries, and their empire fell beneath the irruption of barbarians. Strength to resist attack is one of the conditions of national existence, and will remain so as long as war must be regarded, however reluctantly, as possible.

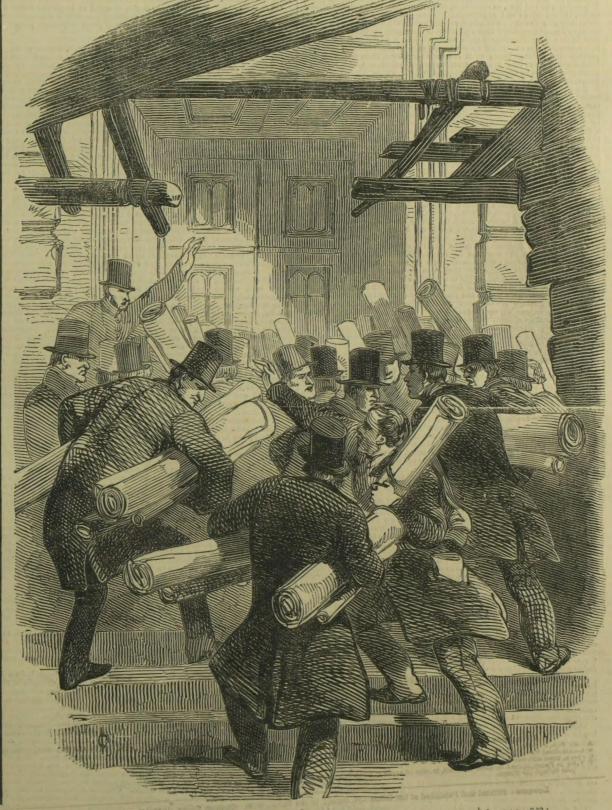
And most reluctantly we are compelled to regard it as possible at the present time. It is not probable, perhaps; for as yet the rulers of the most influential nations are fully aware of the consequence of hostilities. But in France the popular mind is constrained to be peaceful against its natural tendency, rather than kept so it from a conviction of its wisdom, its morality, and its advantages. There the idea of national greatness is linked with a career of European conquest, like that it once pursued under Louis the Fourteenth, and again, and more fatally effective as an example, under Napoleon. Nothing could persuade the bulk of the French nation that such an increase of territory and expansion of power is not real prosperity, nor even remotely allied to it. They are ready to plunge into a war to-morrow with any people of Europe; and a war with England in particular would, we fear, be a popular measure in any ruler who should see in it a means of rising to power. Her immense military force, the greater portion of it always concentrated on her own territory, added to the aggressive disposition of her people, must always keep her nearest neighbours in a state of vigilance if not anxiety, especially when affairs look threatening from other quarters. If America should make an appeal to arms to decide the right to a large but barren territory, which neither party has as yet thought worth possessing, it will be less from any hope of contending with us successfully than with the probability of offering France an opportunity too tempting to be resisted of attacking her European rival; and that the opportunity would be readily seized we have little doubt.

It is the impression that while such feelings exist abroad, we cannot be perfectly quiescent, and at the same time secure, at home, which has produced the recent activity in preparations for defence. It appears that a portion of the militia is to be called out; the merchant steamers of the different private companies have been surveyed, to ascertain what is their capability of bearing an armament. The fortifications of our ports and arsenals have been inspected, old batteries are being repaired, new ones constructed, and improvements to be applied to them are now employing hundreds of men in our Dockyards; armed hulks are, it seems, to be moored off different points, to serve as floating batteries, and increase the strength of the coast against attack. All this implies that a terrible possibility has been at least contemplated.

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

We wish we could persuade ourselves that such measures of precaution were unnecessary. But there is no instance in past history of any nation who neglected the means of defence, or suffered them to fall into decay, either by wasting the public revenue, or forcing the people by oppressive government into weakness and degeneracy, that did not at last fall prostrate before the first invader. This may reconcile us to the necessity of measures which, to many abstract reasoners, may appear irrational. Arts, sciences, commerce, public liberties, social prosperity, all perish among an invaded people; and the more flourishing is the state of a nation, the more should it feel a readiness to defend the blessings it enjoys. But the will to do so is not enough; warthe scientific application of force—is not learned, and cannot be practised by intuition. The people of this country know not, except from tradition, what war is; the whole surface of Europe

has been trodden down by hostile armies, while we only heard from a distance the fall of cities and the shock of hosts. Our insular position, and supremacy on the seas, preserved us from the actual presence of the destroying power, which was, and is, more felt in the pressure of taxation than in any other shape. Nothing more sad than human tears has bedewed our soil for centuries; of those we have had our portion; but the bloodshed and the havoc of war in our own borders have happily been spared us. But it would be imprudent to take it for granted, that what has not happened in such a lapse of time can never happen at all. The very facilities of intercourse that peace creates, are, like all human things, capable of being abused, and perverted to destructive purposes. Steam has reduced our strongest outwork, the Channel, to as little importance as a river was thirty years ago; and the new state of physical agents



DEPOSITS OF RAILWAY PLANS WITH THE BOARD OF TRADE-THE RUSH AT THE DOOR, - (SEE PAG 300.)

[Dec. 6, 1845.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)
PARIS, Wednesday. (From our own Correspondent.)

A perfect fever for improvement seems to have seized upon the authorities in every part of Paris; old houses are being razed to the ground, and grand hotels are to be built upon the ancient foundations. No sums are thought too exorbitant for the purchase of the ground, and, as was to have been anticipated, many of the most celebrated buildings that have figured in the history of the old city, are disappearing at every turn. At this moment one of the most ancient monsteries is suffering the fate of modern improvement. This monastery, which is situated in the Rue des Petit Muse, was the Royal Priory of the Celestines. In virtue of an ordonnance of the fifth of February 1841, it was ceded by the State to the city of Paris, for the price of 1,277,385 francs. This religious order was incorporated by the Pope, Celestine V., who founded it in 1244, before his elevation to the Papal see. The family name of this Pope was Pierre de Moron, which caused this order for some time to be called Moronites. This order was approved by Urban IV.; Gregory X. confirmed it in the second general council at Lyons, in the year 1274; and King Philippe le Bal introduced them into France in 1300. The Celestines followed the rules of St. Benoit. These were awfully austere—they fasted the greater part of the year, and never tasted meat except when it was prescribed in case of illness. This order in France has produced many eminent men; but they have not been distinguished by great scientific works, nor by the influence of its members in the government of mundane affairs. Notwithstanding, Pierre Celestine, their founder, and the most remarkable man of this order, left to the whole Christian community the single example of abdication from the Papal throne. The space of ground occupied by their buildings and grounds covered a considerable stretch of ground contiguous to the Arsenal, the importance of which may be guessed by the sum exacted for the property.

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buildings and grounds covered a considerable stretch of ground contiguous to the Arsenal, the importance of which may be guessed by the sum exacted for the property.

The great Donizetti, the composer, has appeared as defendant in a case brought against him by the great musical publishing house of Schonen berger. The maestro has been mulcted in many notes. It appears that Gaetano Donizetti sold to the above musical editor the copyright of the two first operas he should produce in France. These were "Polyeucte," a work in four acts, and the "Duc d' Albe," another opera of the same number of acts. The first opera, in spite of many excellences, had but little success, and the performances were few and far between. But if "Polyeucte." was treated as a martyr, the "Duke of Alba," might be received with enthusiasm, and rejoice in a mighty popularity. It was upon the success of the "Duke" that M. Schonenberger counted upon his indemnification for the loss he had gained upon "Polyeucte." Depending on the fulfilment of the convention, the muscal editor entered into a treaty with Ricordi, of Milan, giving him the right of publishing, in Italy, the score of the "Duke of Alba," in ex change of the right, ceded to him by Ricordi, of publishing in France the opera of "Maria Padilla." Donizetti having thought proper to renounce the production at Paris of the "Duke of Alba," Schonenberger entered his action for the payment of 20,000 francs. The Tribunal pronounced judgment by default in favour of the plaintiff for 20,000 francs with full costs. A verdict, I should think, little in harmony with the wishes of the popular maestro.

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The interior of a French omnibus presents, in "little," a picture of Parisian life and manners, more real than can be found in any other place. It is enough to add that, as elsewhere, at the theatres, in the public promendes, the ingenious and experienced thieves watch, and seek whom and what they may devour. The omnibus thief belongs to the category of light infantry: most frequently this speciality is exercised by females, who, to dissimulate their intentions, have a thousand pretexts at command—either it is pretended you are sitting upon a corner of their shawls, and which they politely seek to disengage; or it is a rude neighbour, from whose bold at tentions they seek, with a bashful sentiment, to retire, and they modestly press near to you to escape the presumed insult. These little coquettries generally succeed, and it is too late when the trajet is concluded to explain to the cad that you are minus handkerchief, enuff-box, or purse. A whole posse, myself amongst the number, complained on Monday to the magistrates of the losses they had experienced in a particular conveyance, on the previous day; for I should have mentioned, that the presumed "picker-up of unconsidered trifles," was a very pretty young girl, aged, at most, eighteen years. It appeared from evidence adduced that the young lady, at the early age of fourteen, had been condemned for a theft to four years' imprisonment: upon this occasion, however, there was no positive proof, and none of the missing property was found on her person. She is so accomplished an artist easnot to be discovered in plagnant edilete; several conductors recognised her as a general customer, and they had remarked, that at the end of each trip complaints and reclamations took place on the part of the conductors remembered, among other inciden

# cipal show room. The rain has been unceasing, and the mud is above ankle deep.

There is nothing of striking importance in the French papers this week. Ibrahim Pacha arrived at Toulon on the 26th ult. from Genoa. His Royal Highness was received with all the homours due to his rank. All the men of war in the harbour, and the different ports, fired salutes and hoisted their flags. On landing his Royal Highness was conducted to the hotel of the flags. On landing his Royal Highness was conducted to the hotel of the flags. On landing his Royal Highness was conducted to the hotel of the Marine, and all the military and civil authorities. It was the intention of Ibrahim Pacha to remain two or three days at Toulon, and then depart for Marseilles. His Royal Highness looked very well. The suite of the Prince is composed of 25 persons. Preparations had been made at Marseilles to render the stay of the Prince as agrecable as possible.

The Moniteur contains an account of the ceremonial of laying the first stone of the hotel destined to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. M. Guizot and M. Dumon, Ministers of Public Works, laid the first stone of the intended building on Saturday. His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a short speech, congratulated the assembly that another monument was about to be added to those which had already rendered Paris the wonder of the civilised world. The building, which is to rise beside the Chamber of Deputies, will be completed for occupation in four years, according to the Rarquis of Hertford against Nicholas Susse, valet to the late Marquis, the Ho Chamber of Deputies, will be completed for occupation in four years, according the demand of the executors for the restitution of coupons of interest on French securities to the value of 121,000f. not proved, and condemning the plannifis to pay all the costs.

The Journal des Travaux Publics mentions, that all the companies intending to bid for the Paris and Lyons Railroad will unite, and that the contract will be definitively signed in a few days.

The Journal des Débuts teates, that the Academy of Fine Arts proceed

Algeria, and the different points along the Mediterranean where France possesses post-offices, to the Swiss Cantons, and vice versa, may or not be

postpaid.

Most of the Paris papers join in the assertion that an expedition to Madagascar has been determined on. It is to consist of the frigates La Gloire;
L'Amide, La Reine Blanche, La Belle Poule, and La Psyche. On the arrival
of this force at Bourbon, Captain Desfosses, the commandant of the station
there, is to assume the command of the expedition. The frigate will take in
a number of marines, a quantity of additional artillery, and some companies
of engineers.

### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A RICH JEW IN THE GENERAL LINE.—In the Court of BANKRUFTCY, on Saturday last, there was a meeting specially appointed under the bankruptcy of John Pyke, of Old Steyne, Brighton, jeweller, to test the validity of an execution put into the bankrupt's premises by one Mr Samuel.—Mr. Samuel, the creditor, an aged man, was called by the solicitor for the assignes, for the purpose of showing that the execution was invalid and untenable, and that his transactions with the bankrupt had not been so extensive as had been represented. Mr. Samuel underwent a lengthened examination. The witness described himself as a general dealer in every thing, from a needle to an anchor. "In fact (added the witness), I am ready to make a pargain and have a dealing with anypody, from a penny to any amount." (Laughter.)—In answer to the learned Commissioner, Mr Samuel said that when he had dealings with a person of such respectability, he did not, sometimes, take any security at all. Indeed, the same party owed him #8000, besides the bill, which, he felt, was very safe. He fre quently advanced #500, and sometimes #5000, on an I O U. He did so much, that it was impossible for him to be looking at his papers for every leate ting. (Much laughter.)—The Commissioner:—Have you an, bill-book?—Mr. Samuel: No, I keep no pill-book. I stick my pills on de file, and, as they become due, I have them presented; and, if they be not paid at the time, den, afterwards, I get the monish for them the best way I can.—Mr. Samuel, with a peculiar expression, cast his eyes upon the learned Commissioner; and emphatically remarked—If your Honour, sir, doubts the truth of my statement, I have a few little matters in my pocket. (Here the witness pulled out a piece of paper, which, to the amazement of all present, turned out to be a bill of exchangs for #10,000, and, from the extreme caution to conceal the name of the acceptor, great curiosity was manifested.—The solicitor for the assigness inquired if the witness knew the exact number of bills he took in a year? to w

in this case as in many others, was, that the children of Israel spoiled the Egyptians.

The Connemned Pirates at Exeter.—The majority of the Judges of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, assembled on Wednesday morning in Sergeants' Inn, for the purpose of hearing the arguments of civilians against the conviction in the case of piracy and murder which was tried before Mr. Baron Platt, at the last Exeter assizes. Sir Joseph Dodson, Dr. Melvin, and Mr. Godson, Q.C., appeared for the Crown, and Dr. Adams, Dr. Harding, Sergeant Manning, and Mr. Denison, for the prisoners. The Court heard these learned gentlemen till four o'clock, when the Judges retired. No judgment is expected to be publicly given; but the opinion of their lordships will be communicated in the proper quarter. If it be that the conviction is bad, the Home Secretary will be advised to recommend a free pardon; if the contrary, the law will be allowed to take its course when the respite expires.

#### POLICE.

THE MURDER AT NEWINGTON.—COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONER.

On Saturday last, Samuel Quennell was charged at Lambert Office with the murder of Daniel Fitzgerald. The evidence consisted of a recapitulation of the circumstances of the murder as they are given in another part of our paper. The prisoner was remanded till Monday.

On that day he was again examined.

W. Quennell, Kennington lane, deposed that he is half brother to the prisoner by the same father. Prisoner is about twenty-two; witness is thirty-nine years of age. Prisoner was in his employment as a labouring man. Knew Daniel Fitzgerald, the deceased, who was also in his employment, up to his death on Thursday last. Witness heard of his death about five minutes after witness had paid him half-a-crown; then the other labourer came back and said he was shot. Witness went to Peacock-street, and found deceased had been carried into the public-house. Witness had not discharged the prisoner. He worked on witness's premises last Wednesday week. Witness told him last Saturday week, at night, on paying him his wages, that he had better look out for work somewhere else, as they should be slack. This he told prisoner on Wednesday previously. On Saturday he added as a reason what fitzgerald had told him. Witness's wife first began. "Samuel," said she, "how came you to say what you did say against William, after he had been so kind to you?" Prisoner said, "I don't know I have been saying anything wrong." "What you have been saying to Dan, that you had a good mind to go and give your brother a good inding; and if you got money, you meant to set up in business against him, and go round to his customers." Prisoner said, he had said some things, but Dan had told more than what he had said, and that it was through Flizgerald that he had said what he did say. That Flizgerald's fault. A person came in at this point of the conversation to pay witness hear witness and prisoner, sake of terms. Before the Saturday witness heard of these words from Flizgerald's doing this. His manner

Fitzgerald, and thought them too familiar. Had not seen his brother lurk ing about the premises. By "sullen," witness means a disagreeable manner of answering.

By Magistrate: Witness expected prisoner to apply for work again on Monday, but he did not. The conversation took place in the front kitchen, where they are in the habit of paying the men.

Mrs. Quennell (wife of the last witness): Recollects Saturday week, and the prisoner coming in to be paid by her husband, about 7 r M., and asked him how he could be so unkind as to speak so to Fitzgerald about his master? In the morning Fitzgerald told her, that at the building where prisoner was at work, prisoner came and stuck the shovel into the mortar, and said he had a good mind to go and knock his brother on the head, and if he had money he would go and set up against him. Witness told prisoner all this, and prisoner replied it was all Fitzgerald's fault; he had urged him on to it. Fitzgerald had said to the prisoner he knew Quennell better than he (prisoner) ought to have come and told us what Fitzgerald had been saying." Witness thought she saw tears in prisoner's eyes that evening; he appeared much hurt. Thinks Fitzgerald and prisoner were on good terms; both were wrestling together about a fortnight. Witness did not see prisoner after that. Mrs. Quennell expected him up on Monday. She had seen Fitzgerald alterwards. On Tuesday she asked whether Fitzgerald had seen prisoner? He said "No."

By Mr. Games: She knows prisoner knew where Fitzgerald lived.

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Mrs. Quennell was re-called: She certainly did not know of any quarrel,
or intimation of intention to quarrel, by either party. Witness has been at
prisoner's lodgings. Never knew prisoner had a pistol, but has never been
uptn prisoner's more.

or intimation of intention to quarret, by either party. Whitess may be prisoner's lodgings. Never knew prisoner had a pistol, but has never been into prisoner's room.

— M'Carty: Does not know whether prisoner and deceased had seen each other last week, before the occurrence. Witness, as he went to dinner, saw prisoner opposite the Horse and Groom. Does not know when Fitzgerald was there. Witness was not near prisoner. Prisoner was in the road before the Horse and Groom, with his face towards Kennington-lane.

By Mr. Games: Witness saw a person coming towards him before the flash, but had not time to speak before. Immediately on deceased saying "I'm a dead man," witness saw prisoner quite clearly, and followed him up. Prisoner began to run when near Kennington-lane. Witness lost sight of him at the corner.

James Parkes, plane maker, has seen the prisoner before. Never but once before, and that was Saturday night week, nearly about eight o'clock, at Mrs. Tubbs's, in the New-cut. Her shop is a general sale shop. Prisoner came up to the shop front, and handled a pistol, which was hanging at the shop door. Witness was then in the shop. Prisoner turned it round and examined it, he then pulled the trigger and broke the hammer. This called witness's attention to the prisoner, for he though it a bad thing for his family, it being Saturday night: Witness heard the shopman say it was a had job, but he must pay for it. Something passed between prisoner and the shopman after that, but it was not heard. Witness recognised the shopman in court. After some words between the shopman and prisoner, prisoner went a little way from the shop door, but returned, and both came into the shop. He bought the pistol, and paid 2s. for the accident, and 5s. for the

pistol, adding, "I did intend buying one, but not to night." After this, having pat the pistol into his pocket, prisoner took up an accordion. The pistol bought was one of a kind the same as that in court. He tuned the accordion, and smiled when asked to buy it, and laid it down and went out. Witness never saw him after. He kept his eyes closely upon prisoner all the time, and is certain he is the same person. Is quite sure. Prisoner wore a cap at the time, but does not know what kind of cap.

By Mr. Games: Witness did see 5s. paid; it was paid outside the shop. Is quite sure it was 5s.

W. Welling, oilman, Walworth road: He had seen pisoner before more than once. Is acquainted with him as a customer. He may have come to make purchases for the last four or five months. Prisoner was last at his shop last Thursday afternoon, about four or a quarter past four o'clock. He bought a pennyworth of gunpowder. He said, "Let me have a penny worth of gunpowder, and let it be the best." He had the best. He said nothing more, and witness said nothing about it. There might be about half an ounce, certainly not an ounce. It was not weighed. He left the shop without any observation. Witness observed nothing unusual in his manner—his usual mode of addressing witness. He seemed quite sober. There was nothing to excite suspicion. Witness asked no question of him.

Harriet Denyer, a girl about 12 years of age, No. 8, Peacock street: Has lived with her father there better than five months. He is a labourer. Knows the prisoner. Saw him first on Thursday evening at the top of Peacock-street, near the Peacock, about a quarter past five o'clock. She was close by when the pistol went off. Before that she saw two men, and said to her companions (little girls) she would not go that way; she saw something white, that was the men in white clothes. Witness has save save something white, that was the men in white clothes. Witness has save something with his back against Mrs. Brent's door, and saw a man, whom she knows now was Fitzgerald; he w

### THE ALLEGED MURDERS ON BOARD THE SHIP "TORY."

### RE-EXAMINATION OF CAPTAIN JOHNSTONE.

Con Tuesday, the adjourned examination of George Johnstone, the captain of the ship Tory, on the charge of murdering William Rambert, chief mate, william Mars, second mate, and Thomas Reason, seaman, took place before Mr. Broderip, at the Thames Police-court.

The front of the Court-house, as on the previous occasion, was besieged by at least 300 persons, anxious to be admitted, and loud and general were the feelings of execration and disgust expressed by the crowd against the prisoner, a great number expressing sorrow that they were not permitted to exercise summary vengeance on him, according to the American process—Lynch law.

the feelings of execration and disgust expressed by the crowd against the prisoner, a great number expressing sorrow that they were not permitted to exercise summary vengeance on him, according to the American process—Lynch law.

Julian Cardiavallo, an Italian, was first examined, and deposed as follows: I will state what I know of the death of William Reason. I do not know exactly the day on which he died, but I was in the cabin at the time. At the time I was in the cabin Thomas Reason was called, and he came in and sat down on the sofa. The captain then seized him by the collar of the shirt, at dasked him some questions about the mutiny. Before this time Reason had been hurt, and was taking physic to cure the cuts which the captain had given him. The captain having shook Reason a great deal, put him into a corner on the larboard side, and said to the boy, "Bring the bayonet, the sword is not good for anything." The boy gave the captain the bayonet. At this time Reason was very quiet. The captain struck in the way which occasioned his death. I saw the way in which it was done. The captain lifted his arm and struck Reason with the bayonet. I think the blow was on the breast. I called the cook directly; I then cut the flannel on Reason to see if there was a hole, and to stop the blood which was flowing. While I was doing so the captain then threw the bayonet on the floor. Reason died, as far as I can think, about a quarter or half an hour after, but I cannot exactly say. The body was taken on deck, but I could not see exactly whether he was dead or not at that moment.

William Dunn was next examined: I was cook on board the Tory. I was down in the cabin one day when Thomas Reason was called, but I do not recollect the date. It was about a quarter past twelve. I saw the captain with a bayonet in his hand over Reason. I saw as if the captain was striking the bayonet constantly into Reason's head. Reason called for mercy. The captain said he should have none from him. The boy Glover came to me in the pantry, and to

David J hnson sewed him in some canvass. At half-past eleven he was brought to the gangway, Mr. Spencer read prayers over him, and he was then buried.

Two witnesses named Tucker and Johnson were then examined, but their evidence was immaterial.

Barry Yeleverton was next called, and said—I was one of the crew of the Tory, and an apprentice on board to the owner, Mr. Gibb. I was in the cabin when the captain sent for Mars. I saw the captain cut at him a good deal; this was the last day, when he died. He had been down several times before. I saw him on the previous occasions cut at; and once saw a piece cut off his head by the captain. I cannot say how long it was before Mars's death, but I think it was about a day before. It was done during the night time. The last day he was called into the cabin he was cut at a good deal with a cutlass or sword. Mars at this time was all over blood, especially his face, which was so coagulated his features could scarcely be seen. Mars had been in irons before, and at the time he was called down he seemed to be handcuffed. By the order of the captain one of the boys and Julian tied Mars's hands up to the beam while the captain one of the boys and Julian tied Mars's hands up to the beam while the captain one of the boys and Julian tied Mars's hands up to the beam while the captain one of the boys and Julian tied Mars's hands up to the beam while the captain one of the boys and Julian tied Mars's hands up to the beam while the captain one of the boys and Julian tied Mars's hands up to the beam while the captain one of the boys and Julian tied Mars's hands up to the beam while the captain as he was so weak he could not hold his head up. He was taken down and placed on the floor, where he lay gasping, when the captain told them to take him on deck. The captain looked at him while he lay on the floor, and said, "Does he not look like a murderer?" or to that effect. I heard the captain say, when he gave the order to take him on deck, "Squeeze him, or l'il squeeze you." They took him

water, and I brought him some.

William Dunn, the cook, was recalled, to state what he knew relating to the death of Mars; and he confirmed all the horrible details as related by the Italian and other witnesses. But he gave a more distinct account as to what occurred when Mars was first called into the cabin, after the captain came ashore from Fayal, about the 25th of September. The captain, on his return to the vessel, then off the island, sent for Mars, and spoke to him, and immediately struck him with a cutlass, and cut his face; and he then told-him to jump out of the stern windows of the cabin. Mars said he could not, and was sent out of the cabin. In a few minutes he was again sent for, and again cut, but, on this occasion, with more severity. He was then sent forward to the forecastle.

Mr. Broderip: Where was he cut? Now be correct.—Witness: The gash was across his whiskers, on the right side of his face—a dreadful cut. The captain came upon deck with his cutlass in his hand after Mars went into the forecastle, and shortly afterwards he went below into the cabin and went to bed. Next morning the captain sent for Mars again. In the afternoon I saw Mars in the cabin in handcuffs. The captain sent for him several times that evening, and cut him every time he came down. The captain sent for him on the following afternoon, and he asked to be released from his handcuffs. The captain ordered the carpenter to take off the handcuffs, and then took him into his own cabin (an inner one, in the principal cabin). I heard a great noise in the captain's cabin, and then heard Mars breathe short, as if he was strangling. Then all was quiet. In a minute I heard a noise again, and heard the captain's cabin, the other. He was then bleeding, his eyes glared, and he could scarcely speak. A few moans were all that could be heard to issue from him. He was put in irons and



sent on deck, and laid on the main hatch. In about three quarters of an hour he was again brought down, cut with the sword, and again sent on deck with the blood streaming from him. He was sent for to the cabin several times that evening and cut up by the captain. His fingers were cut to pieces, the joints were hanging down, and the bone was sticking out of his little finger. In the middle watch that night I was sent by the captain to tell the carpenter to put the best bower anchor shackle on his head. His neck was bared to let the shackle go over it, and the carpenter put it on him. Mars complained that his neck was too sore to bear it. (The shackle, it ought to be stated, is of 50 pounds weight, made offrom.) In the morning I saw the captain continually heaving a sword at Mars while he was at dinner. I went down into the cabin, and Mars was groaning and bleeding. I saw the captain repeatedly heave the sword at the dying man. The sword frequently rattled against the cabin. door, against which Mars was opened, and I saw Mars with his head on one side, dying. The captain ordered the hands to get a rope and haul Mars on deck and squeeze him, and said if they did not he would have their lives. Mars was taken to the main hatchway, and a strand was put round his body, but whether the men hove upon it I cannot say. He asked for a drink of water, and he was given one, and a worm came up out of his throat. I went down into the cabin again, and shortly afterwards a man came into the cabin and told the captain he was dead. The body was sewed up in canvass and taken to the gangway. I read the prayers over him, and he was buried.

Stephen Cone, an able seaman, with wounds on his person, who had been grievously maimed by the prisoner, was the next witness. His evidence was short, but expressive. He said I was in the cabin and told the captain he was dead. The body was sewed up in canvass and taken to the gangway. I read the prayers over him, and he was buried.

Stephen Cone, an able seaman, with wounds on his person, who ha

Mr. Broderip: Did you see the prisoner do that?—Cone: I did, sir; he cut a piece right off his head, and he then stabbed him on different parts of the body.

Thomas Gair, a seaman, whose case has excited so much commiseration, next appeared in the witness-box. This poor fellow, it will be recollected, was mutilated in a shocking manner by the prisoner, and pistols, loaded with powder, were discharged in his face by the captain's orders. His face was much disfigured by gunpowder, and his forehead and cheeks were covered with adhesive plasters. The much-injured man was asked only a few questions, and stated that he was cut by the captain, and that he saw him wound Mars while he was in irons.

Mr. James Christopher Evans, jun., an Inspector of Thames Police, stated that he went on board the Tory on the 11th of last month, with Inspector Isbeater and other officers. The ship had just arrived off the West India Dock entrance, with a cargo of tea. He saw the prisoner in the cabin, and he represented himself to be the commander of the ship. He told him who he was, and said he understood there were men in confinement, whom he wished to give in charge for mutiny. The prisoner said, "Yes, I have." He asked them how many there were, and the prisoner said, "Yes, I have." He whole of them." He observed to him that he understood there were only 10, and the prisoner said "all hands were, more or less, concerned in mutiny, and he wished the whole of them to be taken." He went upon the quarter-deck, and from there to the half-deck, and saw 12 men, who were pointed out by the officer of the Coast Guard service, who took charge of the ship at Deal. The men were all lying down in various directions. He taken went forward to the topgallant forecastle, where he saw four more men. He had them all brought on deck and released them from their irons. He called the prisoner on deck and asked him if he gave charge of the men. He said he did. He asked him what he charged them with, and he replied, "ipiracy and murder." He took charge of th

when he informed him that what he did say he should have to repeat before a magistrate in evidence against him. The prisoner then said "I'dld not kill Mars. I struck him; but I did not murder him."

Mr. Broderip then asked inspector Evans if there were any more witnesses.

Interest the struck him; but I did not murder him."

Mr. Broderip said he had been sitting for nearly eight hours, and that he could not go further into the case that night. He should remand the prisoner until next day.

The prisoner, who leant his head upon the edge of the dock during the greater part of the exam nation, and who, when he did look up, seemed to betray much indifference to the appalling recitals made by the witnesses, was then led away from the dock by two policemen.

The people in front of the court remained till the police van left, when they set up a tremendous yell.

The examination of the court remained till the police van left, when they set up a tremendous yell.

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The examination of the set of the prist two witnesses. Their evidence relaxed to the death of Rambert, and did not disclose any new fact of importance.

Mary Blewitt was next called, and said—I reside at No. 23, Albany-street. I was a passenger on board the ship Tory. I remember three of the men being in irons, in some part of the rigging. I was in the cabin, as a cabin passenger, for the first fortinght. I was afterwards in the half deck, a little more forward, but not left of the poop. On the 26th of September, I believe, about three or four c'olocy, I heard Captain Johnstone demand that the mate be found, and brought, wherever he was, to him. Barry Yele when yellowed the part of the prist of the p

Thomas Lee said he was one of the crew of the Tory and was put in irons along with Stephen Cone. Witness was placed in the maintop. He saw Rambert come up to the maintop on the day referred to by the previous witness, but he had no wounds on him then. He tried to get the shackle off witness's neck. Witness heard Captain Johnstone singing out for him, on which he went down the mainstay. The next thing the witness heard the captain say was, "You overgrown monster, I have pardoned you three times, I will have your life now." He then challed Rambert round the decks, and the blood was flowing from his thighs, as he was jumping up the poop ladder. The captain was following him with a sword, on which he jumped overboard. David Johnson let go the helm for a moment, and the sails fluttered for a moment. The captain cried "Lay to helm," and the ship took its regular course. Several other answers were given by the wit ness in corroboration of the evidence of Stephen Cone, and to the effect that he (witness) had also been cut by Captain Johnstone when in irons,

on the head, hands, and shoulders; but the foregoing were the main points adduced.

adduced.

Thomas Gair, the man who was so very seriously injured, deposed: On the night before Rambert jumped overboard. I went to the helm, about eight o'clock. I had been there about twenty minutes, when I heard him say to the captain, "Spare my life." I heard a good deal of noise in the cabin. It might be from a fall. When I was relieved at ten o'clock, I saw Mars and Rambert both wounded, and they said that the captain intended to murder all hands, and we had better prepare ourselves. He gave several of us irron belaying pins, and gave some of us capstan bars. Rambert told us to go up into the fore-top. He told us to come down again fifteen or twenty minutes afterwards, and secure the captain. We told him we would not. We put all the belaying pins and capstan bars away again, and told him we would have nothing more to do with it, thinking the captain would not do harm to any of them.

of them.

Mr. Humphries (to Gair): Were you armed with a belaying pin or a capstan bar?—Withess: A capstan bar.

Mr. Humphries: How many others?—Withess: I can't say. I had one, and Peter Curtis had one. Others had capstan bars, but I don't recollect

Mr. Humphries: (10 Gair): Were you armed with a belaying pin or a capstan bar?—Witness: A capstan bar.

Mr. Humphries: How many others?—Witness: I can't say. I had one, and Peter Curtis had one. Others had capstan bars, but I don't recollect their names.

David Johnson, able seaman, was then sworn, and it will be seen that his evidence is of great importance, negativing altogether the imputation of mutiny attempted to be cast on the seamen by the prisoner. He deposed as follows:—On the 23rd of September, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, I was at the helm, and Mars, the second mate, said to me, "I am afraid there will be a noise to night." About a quarter of an hour afterwards the captain came up to me, accompanied by Rambert, Mars, the carpenter, and the spprentices. The captain said, "Yes, you are there now, but you don't know how long." The captain said, "Yes, you are there now, but you don't know how long." The captain then went to the break of the poop, and called the watch out of their beds. Gair, Reason, and Lee came on the poop. The captain immediately book Reason by the shirt, and threatened him, and accused him with intending to take his (the captain's) life Reason said, "No, sir, I do not." The captain immediately made a cut at him with a cutlass, but I cannot say whether he cut him at that time. The men were alarmed at the captain, and ran off the poop. Shortly afterwards the captain called them all aft again. Reason, Cone, and Lee were put in irons on the main hatch, and the captain frequently went to them during the night, and cut at them with a sword, and wounded them. The next morning, at daylight, I saw the three men all over blood. They remained in Irons all that day. I mean the 24th of September. The captain and the womates, Rambert and Mars, came upon deck again in the evening, and the captain captain and Rambert by such the ready and they bled very much. The captain and Rambert pursued the rest of the crew round the deck, with arms in their hands, theretoning of the 26th. Mr. Ram

SUPPOSED MURDER OF AN OLD WOMAN.—On Wednesday Martha Browning, a young woman, apparently about 25 years of age, was brought to QUEEN SQUARE Police Court, charged with the wilful murder of Elizabeth Mundell, an elderly female, with whom she resided, in Rochester row, Westminster. Some evidence was given of a criminatory character, but the case is still wrapped in much mystery, and the prisoner was remanded till Monday. The Coroner's Jury, who investigated the cause of the death of the deceased, had previously returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED. LADY JOHNSTONE, OF WESTERHALL.

LADY JOHNSTONE, OF WESTERHALL.

This lamented lady, whose death occurred a few days since, at Torquay, where she had very recently arrived from Oxfordshire, was daughter of Charles Gordon, Esq., of Cluny, in Aberdeenshire, and sister of Colonel Gordon, of Cluny, supposed to be the wealthiest commoner in Scotland. Her ladyship married, first, 18th January, 1804, Sir John Lowther Johnstone, Bart., M.P., of Westerhall; and, secondly, 12th September, 1820, Major Richard Weyland, of Woodeaton, in Oxfordshire, for some time M. P. for that county. By the former she had, with two daughters, Charlotte Margaret, wife of the Rev. Henry Buckley, and Anne Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Edmund B. Estcourt, one son, Sir George Frederick Johnstone, of Westerhall, Bart., who claimed the dignities of Marquis and Earl of Annandale, as collateral heir male of the grantee, but died 7th May, 1841, before the House of Lords came to a decision. The claim has been renewed by his son, the present Baronet, Sir Frederick Johnstone, and is still pending. By Major Weyland, her second husband, Lady Johnstone has left one son and one daughter, viz., John Richard, an officer in the army, and Johanna Elizabeth, present Countess of Verulam.

J. G. H. BOURNE, ESQ.

This gentleman, the late excellent and highly-esteemed Chief Justice of Newfoundland, whose death was recently announced, was born at Eastwood, Notts, and received his early education at Southwell, in that county. From that seminary he went to Eton, where he became distinguished for his classical attainments, and subsequently entered Pembroke College, Oxford. There he took his Master's Degree, and there remained, until elected to a Fellowship at Magdalene College, which valuable appointment he abandoned on his marriage. He then served his terms at the Middle Temple, and, having been called to the Bar, the 29th Nov, 1829, joined the Midland Circuit, and was nominated one of the Revising Barristers. The duties thus imposed upon him he did not long fill; for within a short period, and at the early age of thirty-four, he was placed on the judicial bench of Newfoundland. In this elevated station he gained universal esteem for integrity, humanity, and kindness; and, on his departure from the colony, all classes of the community united in their expression of respect for his character, and of deep regret at his loss. Mr. Bourne was the author of the "Exile of Idria," "England Won," &c., and translated some of Beranger's best poems.

MRS. GASKELL, OF THORNES HOUSE

The death of one, whose charity and benevolence shed happiness and comfort on the neighbourhood in which she resided, and who devoted her unceasing attention to the benefit of the poor, must not be passed her unceasing attention to the benefit of the poor, must not be passed over in silence. The benevolent lady to whom these remarks refer, was second daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Williams Wynn, and wife of James Milnes Gaskell, Esq., M.P. for Wenlock, and one of the Lords of the Treasury. She was married in 1832, and has left a large family to deplore their grievous loss. In March last she experienced an attack of illness, which then caused much uneasiness to her friends; but since that period she had rallied wonderfully, and during the last fortnight her improved appearance was unanimously remarked.

On Friday, the 21st ult., however, she accompanied Mr. Gaskell to Westwood Hall, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, and, while there, was found, late on Saturday night, in a state of insensibility, from a fit of apoplexy. Medical aid was quickly at hand, but no efforts could save. On Sunday morning, before eleven o'clock, Mrs. Gaskell breathed her last.

A provincial journal thus alludes to her death :- "The arrival of a messenger, with the sad tidings, at Thornes, was the signal for sorrowful hearts and tearful eyes. The inhabitants of that district owe to her their church, their parsonage, and their schools: the latter have been maintained entirely by her munificence."

### EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Vienna mention that the Austrian Government was occupying itself with a fresh organization of the Bourse there. Parties interested in the operations of the stock market, will, in future, it appears, be required to give proof of their solidity, by showing the possession of an adequate capital, upon which they will have to pay a duty.

A young woman named Carr, who was lately a domestic servant in Lord Strangford's family, has become possessed of a fortune, estimated at £10,000; the luck really happening through the novelist's hackneyed incident, "the death of an uncle in India."

The Light Philipotte who was killed in New Cooker has been dead to the proof of the cooker of the proof o

The Lieut. Phillpotts who was killed in New Zealand was the Bishop

The Lieut. Philipotts who was killed in New Zealand was the Bishop of Exeter's son.

The Emperor of Russia has appointed Mr. Murchison an effective member of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburgh, with the privileges, rank, &c., in the Imperial service pertaining to that orice, and has conferred on him the Grand Cross of Stanisiaus, as a recompense for his geological labours in the empire, and the publication of his new work, "Russia in Europe and the Ural Mountains."

Mercantile letters have been received from Hamburg, confirming the information that Buenos Ayres is blockaded by the combined forces of France and England. Commerce is, of course, at a stand-still.

The Univers announces that the city of Trent was preparing to celebrate with great pomp the third centenary of the re-union of the Council of Trent in the beginning of 1846. A special committee, charged with regulating the ceremonial of the commemoration, had been appointed, and the Patriarch of Venice, the Cardinal Archbishop of Salzburg, the Prince Archbishop of Goritz, and a number of German Prelates, had already promised to attend. The Pope, on his side, had granted a jubice of six months on the occasion. The first stone was laid on the 26th October, and the monument is to be inaugurated on the 18th of this month.

All navigation between St. Petersburgh and Cronstadt has been stopped since the 11th ult. by the frost. On the 12th St. Isaac's Bridge was removed, and the New abceame so filled with blocks of lee, that on the 18th all communication between the shores of the river was stopped.

A letter from Weimar, dated Nov. 15, says:—"Ronge arrived here yesterday evening, amid the most enthusiastic shouts of popular welcome. He is once more the guest of Counsellor Hoffman, from a window of whose house he made a short speech to the multitude assembled below; but, short as it was, it was not suffered to proceed without interruptions, as a ceaseless whistie, kept up from a neighbouring house, rendered many of his words in-audible. This irritated th

containing the Jewish law, richly ornamented and embellished, were consumed.

A letter from Stockholm, 18th ultimo, saya:—"The fear of famine in Sweden and in the adjoining countries daily increases, and our Government is adopting every possible measure to alleviate this terrible scourge. It has ordered that all the provisions destined to be sent between the locality situated on the lakes and the rivers of this kingdom shall be carried at the expense of the State; and has just concluded with Russia a convention which removes temporarily all the prohibitions established by treaties between the two countries relative to the export and import of all articles of food, with the sole exception of spirituous liquors."

The following extract from a private letter, dated Mexico, October 18, is highly interesting:—"The American Government has made proposals to this Government for the settlement of the Texan question, and the Mexicans are favourably inclined. Mr. Parrott, who has been acting here for some time past as a seret agent, goes in this vessel, an American war steamer, to Pensacola. I have no doubt but the business will be concluded by the Americans paying a sum of money to the Mexicans; at all events, there is no fear of a war between the two countries."

The Treves Gazette states, that the late reported success of Schamyl, the great Circassian warrior, had been confirmed. He had captured a Russian transport, which was destined to revictual a small forcess situate on the Lesghian line. The soldiers escorting it had been all cut to pieces.

The King and Queen of Prussia are sojourning at the Palace of Charlottenberg. His Majesty proceeds daily to Berliu, to transact state affairs. The reigning Prince of Lippe Detmold is in the Prussian capital, accompanied by his son, the Hereditary Prince, who has entered the Prussian Gardes du Corps.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, of the 15th ult., has the following:—

analis. In the Arrival accompanied by his son, the Hereditary Prince, who has entered the Prussian Gardes du Corps.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, of the 15th ult., has the following:—

"The Civil Governor of Tambor has published a notice that, conformably to instructions given him by the Directing Senate, he has decided that, in order to effect the payment of a part of the debts contracted by Count de Kutuisot to the State and private individuals, amounting to the sum of 1,508,925 paper roubles (1,600,000f.), there would be publicly sold 3702 peasants belonging to that nobleman in the two districts composing the Government of Tambof. The Precurseur of Antwerp, of the 30th ult., says:—"The arrival of numerous ships, in anticipation that the navigation may soon be closed, and partly in consequence of the increased importation of provisions, give ample employment to the labouring classes, who have now as much as they can do."

"The increased in some political circles

The Cologne Gazette says:—"It is reported in some political circles The Cologne Gazette says:—"It is reported in some political circles that the Pope has decided to recognise the Protestant Church, and the Greek Church. There are various statements on the subject; some say that the Pope will ratify, as far as Germany is concerned, the treaties of Munster and Osnaburg of 1648, and that he will order some conciliatory measures with regard to mixed marriages"

The Brussels papers remind their readers, that, on the 16th inst., the King of the Belgians will complete his 55th year.

Within the last week five hundred coach-horses, worked on the great north road, have been sold, in consequence of a further opening of the Northern and Eastern Railway.

### ALGERIA.

Various official despatches from Algeria are published in the Moniteur, which clearly show that the subjection of the hostile tribes is not a very easy task. One is a despatch from Marshal Bugeaud, dated from the bivouac on the Riou, between Guelleb el Oued and Kreueg el Ketta, the 9th of Nov., and gives an account of his march in the mountains of the Matmatas, in and gives an account of the absconding tribes, and his endeavours to punish the mountaineers, who had taken part in the revolt. His progress appears to have His progress appears to have taineers, who had taken part in the revolt. His progress appears to have been much impeded by natural obstacles, and in several skirmishes which took place the Arabs offered a vigorous resistance. The French were, however, victorious in all these affairs, and they succeeded in taking a few prisoners and a quantity of cattle. The Marshal concludes by saying that all the insurgents in the eastern portion of the province of Oran were struck with terror, and that he had reason to expect numerous submissions

With the report of Marshal Bugeaud is one from Colonel St. Arnaud, dated Orleansville, the 18th ult., giving an account of the affair with Bou-Maza. In this affair the French had only four men wounded, but it appears by a report of Lieut-Colonel Répond, dated Orleansville, the 16th, that in a series of affairs with the troops of Bou-Maza he had 100 killed and wounded. The hostile Arabs fought desperately, and frequently attacked the French. They lost a great number of men, and also the Khallifat of Bou-Maza, who was found among the slain. There is a report of more importance from Colonel St. Arnaud, dated the 22d ult., from Tenez, for he state in it that he had received positive information that Abd el-Kader was at Lohha, near Tiaret, where he had been joined by all the population. The colonel had been compelled to abandon his operations near Tenez, and return to Orleansville, in order to be prepared for any event that might occur. He states, however, that he had no fear as to the safety of Tenez.

[We have annexed an Illustration of the Warfare in Algeria; with a glimpse of its Mountain Scenery; copied from a painting by a celebrated French artist.] With the report of Marshal Bugeaud is one from Colonel St. Arnaud,



ALGERIA .- PASSAGE OF THE IRON GATES.

#### VISIT OF THE RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE TO QUILON, MADRAS.

(From a Correspondent.)

The accompanying sketch represents the arrival of his Highness the Rajah of Travancore at the cantonment of Quilon, Madras, on the 10th of September last. It had been predicted by the Brahmins attached to his Court that a famine would prevail this year in his dominions, unless he would visit Quilon and go through certain ceremonials there for the prevention of such a calamity. Accordingly, notice was received by the officer commanding Quilon, from General Cullen, the British Resident at his court, to receive the Rajah with all honour on his arrival. His Highness's residence is at Trivandrum, the capital of his dominions, and about forty miles from Quilon; a rapid communication between which places is by a backwater, running along the coast, which has been enlarged and extended by canals, &c., executed by his Highness during the last few years. The sketch represents his Highness' arrival at the cantonment bridge, at Quilon, by boat; to the landing-place of which a spacious pandâl, or covered way, was erected from the road, and decorated with garlands of flowers. Here his Highness mounted his state elephant, superbly caparisoned with jewels and beautiful velvets, and attended by two of his peôns, with choudries, or flybrushes, with elegant gold handles, to brush away any insect or dust approaching the Royal person. His Highness was attended by his Highness the Elliah Rajah, his brother, and, also, by the second Prince, his nephew, who rode immediately behind him on horses, superbly

housed and decorated. Immediately preceding him were his state palanquin, composed entirely of silver, and fitted up with dark green velvet. His wardrobe was carried by attendants, in boxes covered with tiger skins, and massively bound with silver. At the head of the procession are his Highness' cavalry and infantry brigade, followed by the state carriage. Immediately after his Highness the Elliah Rajah followed the stud, elephants, English carriages, colour-bearers, ladies of the family, and handsome palanquins, &c. His Highness was received by the 12th Regiment Madras Native Infanty in review order, and by the principal civil and military officers of the station. Many ladies were present, and the whole cortège presented a superb and beautiful spectacle, such as is seldom seen, now-a-days, amongst our eastern Princes.

# IRENA MACRINA MIECZYSLASKA, SUPERIOR OF THE BASILIAN CONVENT OF MINSK.

In former numbers of our Journal, we gave some of the details of the execution carried on by the Russian Government against all those forms of religious belief that differ from the Greek Church, and against the Roman Catholic faith in particular. The policy of discouraging all religions, save that of the State, was commenced by the Empress Catherine; but the severities practised under the orders of the present Emperor, exceed anything witnessed in modern times, and rival the cruelties inflicted on the early Christians by the worst of the Bears Emperor. Christians by the worst of the Pagan Emperors of Rome.

We need not again enter into these details, which will be found in No. 186
But as the subject has excited great interest, in consequence of the Emperor.
having shown himself ready to allow his daughter to embrace the very religion he so ruthlessly oppresses, we give a sketch of the Superior of the Convent which was broken up and destroyed by his orders, after having survived the storms of the wars and revolutions for two hundred and twenty years, the inmates being murdered, mutilated, exposed to death by starvation, and the accidents of rude employment, and to insults and outrages of all descriptions.

Fourteen out of thirty-four survived their atrocious treatment, though in a dreadful state of weakness and mutilation. They were ordered into exile in Siberia; but, before the convoy could set out, the Superior and three of the sisters effected their escape, of which the author of "Revelations of Russia," in a new work, entitled "Eastern Europe and the Emperor Nicholas," gives the following account:—

"At the commencement of the present year, profiting by the scene of riot and drunkenness, to which the saint's day of the protopope of the convent had given occasion, they effected their escape. Leaping down a high wall into the snow they alighted in safety, and immediately fell on their knees in thanksgiving. They then separated, to facilitate their flight. The Superior, in the midst of all the severity of the season, was driven to hide for days together in the woods, without other food than berries, or anything to quench her thirst but the snow. Once, driven to extremity, she knocked at the door of a wealthy-looking house, and being received with veneration by its owner, was provided with money, provisions, and a correct map of her route. She crossed the frontier disguised as a shepherd; but even then was not in security, as the cowardly Government of Prussia gives up even its own subjects to the Czar. It was not until she had reached Posen, in the midst of a Polish population, that she felt in security."

The three others also effected their escape in safety: the Superior, after

The three others also effected their escape in safety; the Superior, after residing a short time at Paris, proceeded to Rome; her statement of the sufferings of herself and co-religionists, made on oath, before the Archbishop of Posen, and attested by the seal of the diocese, had been previously forwarded to the Vatican. It will hardly tend to procure for the Emperor of Russia a very cordial reception on his arrival at Rome, which is at present expected. From the work above quoted we also subjoin the following personal description:—



IRENA MACRINA MIECZYSLASKA, SUPERIOR OF THE CONVENT OF

"Irena Mieczyslaska had been thirty years renowned for her charity and benevolence throughout the Government of Minsk, as head of the Basilian Convent, consisting of thirty four nuns, in the city of that name. It will be hence at once perceived that she is advancing into the vale of years. The aspect of her countenance is at once noble and indicative of determination. It derives the first expression from the position of the eyes, which is such as we rarely meet with out of the Scandinavian or Anglo Norman race, viz., obliqued upwards from the outward corners, that is to say, in a direction precisely contrary to the eyes of the feline species, of all Mongolian races, and many inhabitants of the southern countries. The finely-chiseld corners of her mouth seem to mark a decision of temper, of which she has given the most heroic proofs in her conduct."





RANGOON, THE PRINCIPAL PORT OF THE BIRMAN EMPIRE.

RANGOON.

RANGOON.

By the last received Indian Mail, accounts from Amerapoora describe affairs at the Burmese capital to be in a most agitated state. "Tharawaddie, the King, having thought proper to appoint and install an 'heir apparent,' selected a son of legitimate birth and claims for that purpose, which gave offence to the Prince, who has been playing rather a conspicuous part since his father assumed royalty, and, as the heir apparent is little better than an idiot,—something like disaffection began to be manifested. Tharawaddie, therefore, summoned his son, the Prince of Prome, to the presence; but the summons was evaded. He then commanded his chief, Woongee Moungdau-gher, to appear before him, and, having been informed that he had been to the house of the Prince of Prome, the savage monarch set upon him as soon as he came, and put him to death with his own hand, by spearing him through the body. Others of the principal Woongees were speedily despatched by the hands of executioners, and murder became the order of the day. The Prince of Prome, on hearing of these outrageous proceedings of Tharawaddie, collected a body of troops on whom he could depend, and, crossing the river Tsagaing, was preparing to meet the coming storm. He is represented as an enterprising man, fit to cope with the present state of affairs; and it is prognosticated that he will succeed in dethroning the King, and placing himself on the throne—a change which will be hailed with joy by the people, who regard Tharawaddie as the greatest tyrant and monster of cruelty that ever filled the Burmese Throne."

This intelligence will, in all probability, have the effect of drawing attention to Rangoon, which is the most commercial port of the Birman Empire; where the imports of British manufactures are very considerable; including plece-goods, woollens, glass-ware, &c.

Rangoon is built on the most eastern branch of the river Irawadi, about twenty-six miles from the sea; and, though the navigation is somewhat intricate, the difficulties are easily overcome by good pilots; so that vessels of 1200 tons have proceeded to the port.

The town lies on the left bank of the river, from the banks of which the ground rises gradually for more than two miles to the foot of the hill on which the grand Dagong Pagoda is built, the base of which appears to be 70 or 80 feet above the level of the Irawadi. The town and suburbs extend about a mile along the bank of the river; the streets are narrow; the houses are raised on bamboos, or strong timbers. The few brick-built houses belong chiefly to Europeans, who pay a heavy tax for this privilege: no subject of the Birman Empire is permitted to erect a brick building. These brick houses are built within the myo, or city, which is an irregular quadrangle, surrounded by a stockade, townosed of heavy beams of teak timber. On the south side of this stockade, towards the river, is a ditch, over which there is a causeway. From this face of the stockade, two brick-paved roads lead to the great pagoda, Shewi Dagong, and along the sides are built a number of sidis, or monuments, in honour of Buddha. In form, they resemble a speaking-trumpet standing on its base: the tower part is generally a polygon, and the shaft, or upper part, is round, the apex being ornamented with an iron net in the form of an umbrella, called a ti. The Shewi Dagong is in the same style as the rest, but richly gilt all over: it is said to be about 278 feet high, and is surrounded by an inclosure, in which is an immense bell, of very rude fabric. This pagoda is a place of pilgrimage, frequented by many strangers.

Rangoon is very convenient for ship-building, as the tide rises from 1sto 24 feet, and the great teak forests are near it; whence the timber may be

Rangoon is very convenient for ship-building, as the tide rises from 18 to 24 feet, and the great teak forests are near it; whence the timber may be floated down the whole way.

Rangoon has been built about a century. The climate is temperate, agreeable, and salubrious. The place, at first, rose slowly: even at the beginning of the present century, the number of vessels that cleared out was only from 18 to 25 annually: in twenty years, they were doubled. Since the time of its occupation by the British (from 1824 to 1826), its commerce with Calcutta, and other British possessions in India, has been continually increasing. The most active commerce is carried on with Chittagong, Dacca, Calcutta, Madras, Masulipatam, the Nicobar Islands, and Pulo Penang; there is also some trade with Bombay and the Persian and Arabian gulfs. The exports are teak-wood, catechu, stick lac, bees' wax, elephants' teeth, raw cotton, orpiment, gold, silver, rubies, and horses. Raw cotton, of superior quality, is sent to Dacca for the fabrication of the finest muslins. The principal foreign vessels which visit the harbour, are British, American, and Chinese.

### THE NEW BRITISH MUSEUM.

Although two years more may elapse before the whole façade of the New British Museum is completed, we have availed ourselves of an opportunity of thus anticipatorily presenting to our readers the design, as amended by the Architect, and enriched with sculptural decoration. Nearly two years since, we engraved Sir Robert Smirke's amended design (see No. 89, page 28, of our Journal). By comparison of this Illustration with the above (obtained by the same authentic means) the reader will, at once, perceive the extent and character of the additions. Thus, the frieze will bear an inscription; the tympanum of the pediment will be filled with appropriate sculpture; upon its apex will



FAÇADE OF THE NEW BRITISH MUSEUM.

be seated our tutelar national representative; and at the two other extremities will be equine figures. The steps to the portico will also, be flanked with noble groups of sculpture. The design will, doubtless, be much improved by these enrichments; and they are characteristic of the principal contents of the Museum. We wish that it were otherwise; agreeing, as we do, with the writer of a pleasant paper in "Fraser's Magazine" for the present month, that Mr. Baylis's "Pryor's Bank, at Fulham, is more worthy of the name of "the Museum of British Antiquities" than the national institution so designated. The author well observes:—"Rich as that collection is in the classic works of Italy and Greece, and the mysterious remains (until recently) of ancient Egypt; specimens illustrative of Norman, Saxon, Romano-British, and Celtic manners, tastes, and manufactures, are sought for in vain in the building nominally appropriated by the nation for their reception, arrangement, and preservation. Equally deficient is the British Museum in medieval antiquities; and the consequence is, that the artist who desires truthfulness in an English work, knows not where to seek for the necessary information" A plan, for supplying this defect, has been mooted within these few days; and it is high time that the inconsistency was corrected.

The design of the New British Museum is likely to be treated with as be seated our tutelar national representative; and at the two other ex-

sistency was corrected.

The design of the New British Museum is likely to be treated with as much severity as that of the National Gallery. It has certainly not been spared by the architectural critic of the "Companion to the Almanac for 1846," who writes thus:—

manac for 1846," who writes thus:—

"The British Museum is progressing slowly, but quietly. Although two or three years more may elapse before the whole façade is complete, unless it be proceeded with more expeditiously than hitherto, we can now very plainly perceive, from what is done, the entire design and its character. There will be far greater display than usual in regard to columniation—to the number of columns and continuity of them. But, at the present day, we hardly need an example of the kind to make evident to us the effect of a Grecian order, and of a number of Grecian-Ionic columns; and with the exception of the columns themselves, the architecture is bare and cold, and has an unfinished air. At the best, the merit of the design is quite of a negative kind, as it consists entirely of colonnading, and nothing more; yet, even were the main building or centre satisfactory in itself, the official residences, which are brought in to compose with it as wings, are of such opposite character—so much at variance with the ultra-classical character affected, that they will not have the look of belonging at all to the Misseum, but will show merely as two ranges of stone-fronted houses, just Grecianised after the most common-place fashion, by putting pilasters between three rows of windows."

There is much truth, and some asperity, in these remarks. A ver striking defect appears to be in the size of the building, which is strangely out of keeping with the grand character of the architecture.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Dec. 7.—Second Sunday in Advent—A. Sydney beheaded, 1683.
Monday, 8.—Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary—Mary Queen of Scots born, 1542.
Tursoay, 9.—Colley Cibber died, 1732—Gay died, 1732—Milton born, 1608.
Wednesday, 10.—Grouse Shooting ends—Great Panic of 1825 commenced
—Charles XII. killed, 1718.
Thursday, 11.—Louis XVI. brought before the National Convention, 1792.
Friday, 12.—Lord Hood born, 1724—Cromwell declared Protector, 1653.
Saturday, 13.—Dr. Johnson died, 1784—Lord Ellenborough died, 1818.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h.
9 13 9 47	10 21 10 57	11 81 0 0	0 1 0 27	0 51 1 13	

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "A Liverpool Correspondent."—The address of the Governess' Benevolent Society is 1, Cambridge-terrace, Regent's-park; the Rev. D. Laing, M.A., Hon. Secretary.
  "H. W."—Little Britain was, in former times, the residence of many of our nobility; but scarcely a house of any great age remains.
  "A Critic."—When the lute Duke of Sussex was appointed to the colonelcy of the Royal Artillery Company, he was, by measurement, found to stand 6 ft. 34 in. high "in his shoes."
  "Politicsse," Rochester.—The former.
  "Clio."—The Queens of Louis XI. were Margaret of Scotland and Charlotte of Savoy.

- of Savoy.

  "F. T. S.," Huddersfield,-" Savage's Dictionary of Printing," 8vo., pric
  21s. (Longman and Co.) The price of "Cowie's Printer's Grammar'
- is 1s.

  Pithos."—James Watt, the improver of the steam engine, was born at Greenock in 1736; died at Heuthfield, in Staffordshire, in 1819. Edinburgh is supposed to have derived its name from Edwin. a King of Northumberland in the time of the Heptarchy. Bells are first mentioned in Exodus, chap. xxviii., ver. 3, 4, as ornaments worn upon the hem of the high priest's

- chap. xxviii., ver. 3, 4, as ornaments work upon the hem of the high priests yobe.

  "Paulina."—The "University Intelligence" may be relied on.

  "K. V. R."—The property of Irish absentees, if in England, is not exempt from the income tax; nor is there any exemption, in such case, in favour of Irish Members of Parliament.

  "A. Z. O.," Maidstone.—The Company is newly established.

  "H. O. C."—William, Prince of Orange, was husband and cousin of Mary, half sister to James Edward, eldest son of James II.

  "H. B.," Elon College.—Henry IV. (Bolingbroke) was not the rightful heir to the crown of Richard II.; might, in this instance, prevailing over right; the rightful heir to the throne being Edmund, the young Earl of March. Henry was the eldest son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, the fourth son of King Edward III. His mother was the Lady Blanche, younger daughter and eventually heiress of Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, who was grandson of Edmund, second son of King Henry III.

  "A Subscriber."—The amount of one year's subscription to our Journal is 26s. paid in advance.
- 26s. paid in advance.
  "An Irish Subscriber."—The Reciter, to be had, by order, of any book-
- setter.

  "An Icconian." The Lyceum Theatre will be re-opened on the 17th inst.

  "S. H." Plymouth. The Mansion House, London; or, Milbank, West-

- (18) H., Plymouth.—The Mansion House, London; or, Milbank, Westminster.
  (14) Lover of Romance."—We believe not.
  (15) L., "—The phrase "a mere song" is used to denote a very low value.
  (15) L., "Worthing, is thanked for his communication; but the subject was not of sufficient importance for engraving.
  (17) P., "Ramsgate.—We have not space to illustrate each head of our Journal.
  (14) A Subscriber" in Edinburgh.—The appointment may, doubtless, be obtained through the influence of both parties named.
  (14) A Irish Subscriber."—Debts contracted in England cannot be recovered by French law.

- French law.

  "Z."—The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire are renewing their appeals to the public; and we have great pleasure in recommending the excellent objects of the Association to the benevolent consideration of our
- the excellent objects of the Association to the benevolent consideration of our readers.

  'Benny.''—A good route from London to Marseilles is by steam-packet to Boulogne, 11 hours; from Boulogne, by diligence, to Paris, about 21 hours; from Paris, the malle poste reaches Marseilles in 66 hours: cost, under £7.

  Or, he may go by the South-eastern Railway to Folkestone, and cross from thence to Boulogne, with a saving of 4 or 5 hours. Now, we trust our correspondent is indisputably Benny—dictus.

  "Dublin."—In the abbreviation LL.D., the double L denotes the plural, Laws: Legum Doctor, Doctor of Laws.

  "J.S.," Stafford.—Dudley is in the jurisdiction of the lower division of the hundred of Halfshire, in the county of Worcester; though, locally, Dudley lies in the hundred of Offiow, in Staffordshire.

  "H. F. L.," Coldbath Square.—Our correspondent's communications have been duly replied to: we had not room for their insertion.

  "L. M. N.," Colchester, is thanked for the spirit of his suggestions. The idea is not abandoned.

- is not abandoned.
  "A Cliftonian," Bristol.—If our Correspondent's design be adopted, probably
- will forward us a copy of the same. Subscriber" is thanked for the hint as to Steamers and Sailing Vessels for
- should apply to the Publisher by whom the first portion of the tale in on was published.

- Lyns" should apply to the Publisher by whom the first portion of the tale in question was published.

  Rho"—The MS. is declined.

  Tom Titt."—The Grammar may be obtained, by order, of any bookseller.

  L. K."—Very possibly.

  E. W. J.," Hampden.—The assignment would be altogether illegal.

  J. G.," Alfred Place.—Declined.

  J. S." is thanked for the Sketch of the Glasgow Theatre; but we had previously received four views from other Correspondents.

  Leander."—See the Answers to Correspondents, in our Journal of last
- week.

  "F. L. S."—We had not room to engrave the "Sheffield Spade.
  "W. R. C., Salisbury.—The approaches to the Thames Tunn
- "F. L. S."—We had not room to engrave the "Sheffield Spade."
  "W. R. C., Salisbury.—The approaches to the Thames Tunnel are not yet completed; it cannot, therefore, be used as a horse thoroughfare.
  "H. M. R.," Canterbury.—We will endeavour, before our next Number is published, to ascertain to whom the coat of arms sent by our Correspondent belongs; and, if successful, we will afford the information.
  "J. W."—The crest sent to us is that of the Earl of Chesterfield, viz., "A tower az., issuant therefrom a demi-lion rampant or, ducally crowned gu., and holding between the paws a bomb fired ppp.
  "T. E. W."—We do not think that the widow of a peer (not a peeress in her own right) has the privilege of appointing chaptains.

- "A Humble Enquirer."—When a gentleman is placed on the commission, should he wish to qualify, he has only to take at quarter sessions the necessary oaths that will be administered to him there by the clerk of the peace.

  "J. C. H."—We gave the derivation of "a Railway Stag" in our Journal a few weeks since.

  "J. S.," Ireland.—A good and economical description of the Cape af Good Hope may be had of Cross, bookseller, 18, Lower Holborn.

  "A Constant Subscriber," Armagh.—Minster and cathedral are synonimous.

  "W. H. C.," York—Our Correspondent's proposed method of preventing railway accidents would be useless.

  "Jessy," Hastings.—Address a note to one of the masters of the school.

  "Ignoramus," Bury.—The alphabet is the simplest means.

  "A Beginner in Ecclesiology" should provide himself with "Bloxam's Elements of Gothic Architecture."

  "A Regular Subscriber."—The Journal in question is of Whig principles.

  "H. O. C."—See The Illustrated London Almanack for 1845.

  "H. T. J. M. S. G.," Woburn.—Southampton is a town within Hampshire, though forming a county of itself.

  "A Intended Subscriber."—The postage stamps.

  "E. K. S."—The price of the work in question is 30s.

  "Burt."—Does our correspondent refer to Asphalt?

  "H. Groundling."—We have not room for the paper.

  "G. R.," Kirkdale.—Our Journal may be sent to India, vid Southampton, free of postage.

  "A Warrant Officer."—The Cyclopadia of Practical Receipts does not contain the receipt sought for.

  "J. S.," Glasgow.—The Middle Ages, by some writers, is considered to extend from the 8th to the 15th century.—See a work of considerable research, Chatfield "On the Darker Ages."

  INKLOIBLE.—The Sacrifice, by "E. M. R."—Enigma, by "C. J. L."—Address, by the "Young Cambrian Peasant."—The Carrier Pigeon, by "W. X. R."—Lines, by "Vercoundia."—Sonnet, by "F. R."—To——, by "Y. X. X."—Innes, by "Vercoundia."—Sonnet, by "F. R."—To——, by "Y. X. X."—The cambrian Peasant."—The Carrier Pigeon, by "W. X. R."—Lines, by "Vercoundia."—Sonnet, by "F. R."—To——, by "Y. X. X."—The Sacrifice

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

### LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1845.

LAST Sunday shone not as a Sabbath at the Board of Trade; the fatal 30th, falling on that day, it was, at the earnest petitions of a host of surveyors,

Whose sore task Could not divide the Sunday from the week,

reckoned as a working day, and, till midnight, the place was a scene of unparalleled activity for a Government office, generally remarkable for the dignified composure and gentlemanly air of condescending leisure with which the employés go through their routine of avocation. Till midnight, all was bustle and confusion; piles of plans, and mountains of maps, were deposited at the very last moment, the race with time having been but narrowly won. But, on the whole, more were ready, and completed, than were expected to be so; as far as the "Standing Orders" are concerned, no less than 788 Railway Bills are ready to proceed to their next stage. An immense number have been abandoned, but enough remain to task the utmost energies that Parliament can bring to this branch of its business for the ensuing year.

Some doubts exist as to whether, where so much has been done so hurriedly, there may not have been a good deal done very badly —so imperfectly indeed, as to make it more than probable that the plans will not, after all, be found correct enough for the stringency of the "standing orders." Some bills may break down at this early stage from defects of this kind; but it is only reasonable to suppose that the better class of schemes have, by their command of the highest professional skill, ensured themselves against a failure of this kind. Allowing for avery country and defect in pairs of this kind. Allowing for every casualty and defect in points of form that can diminish the number of bills pressing forward for admission across the threshold of the Legislature, yet what an admission across the threshold of the Legislature, yet what an immense mass must be left to be dealt with? The task of Ulysses in keeping back with his sword the troop of shadows summoned up from the gloomy Hades by the smell of the sacrifice, all alike eager to taste the libation of blood, is but a type of what will have to be done by the Committee of "Standing Orders." These giants of steam and iron in their embryo state, are as pressing as the phantoms of the departed, as described by the poet. Their struggle is for existence, for if they do not pass the first barrier, they perish at least for a time. And if the Committee is both strict and inexorable, many promising plans will so perish immaturely. Before they pass. many promising plans will so perish immaturely. Before they pass, certain previous conditions must have been fulfilled. Charon only admitted to his boat the souls of those who had received the honours of sepulture; no amount of prayers moved him to admit those who had not had this condition complied with.

# Nunc hos nunc accipit illos ; Ast alios longé submotos arcet arena.

So will it be in the present case; a want of compliance with the prior and necessary forms will be fatal to many a claim of waftage over into the promised land of Legislation, so fruitful of chances. over into the promised land of Legislation, so fruitful of chances. Some will be accepted, some not; and the rest will be driven from the sphere of competition altogether. This will reduce the number, perhaps, to something manageable; but still there will be enough left to absorb the vigour of Parliament, and nearly the full amount of the surplus capital of the next few years. But the mode in which this branch of business is managed, is not certain or regular enough for its importance. There is too much left to scramble: traffic, levels, and engineering knowledge, all which are as certain as any scientific or material truth can be, ought not to be made the subjects of the mutual mystifications of Counsel. They might be decided without such ruinous machinery. In other matters, not more important than railway communication has become, Boards and Departments have been created for their especial control. Why should this immense system remain a mere subordinate branch of the business of the Board of Trade, which has quite enough to do with the matters that more legitimately belong to it? There should be a separate and complete superintendence of this branch alone, and to this it will come at last. will come at last.

THERE is a tendency, we are sorry to observe, in some of those who have the management of the prisons of this country: it is a disposition to confound two things essentially different—the application confinement as a punishment according to a legal sent and confinement only intended for the safe custody of the person previous to trial. In the first case, what may be justifiable as a matter of discipline, becomes absolute oppression when applied in the other; for instance, a sentence may inflict solitary confinement; but this being more than is necessary for the safe custody of a person whom the Law itself, as long as he is untried, supposes innocent, is on him an illegal and shameful cruelty. Nor is this all; it is becoming the fashion in our prisons to obliterate and destroy all individuality; names are abolished, and numbers only given instead, as in the mines of Siberia—not a place from which England should import modes of dealing with crime—and a mask is constantly worn on the face to prevent identification. This disguise and confounding of all dis-tinctions opens the door to all kinds of cruelty, and oppressions of the most dangerous kind. It is said that it prevents the prisoner from being taunted hereafter with having been the inmate of a prison; none know him or his crime it may be true; but there is another side of the question. If the punishment of imprisonment is wrapped in secrecy, if none can know it, is it not equally deprived of the shame and ignominy which have hitherto been considered as things deterring from crime? Every man is re-

sponsible for his actions, and amenable to the consequences of them, and his identity should never be concealed; numbered and disguised in a mask, any juggle is possible; a rich criminal might, for all the public or his fellow-prisoners could know, be paying a substitute to bear his punishment for him. This system must not be suffered to creep in among us; it is as much of a blunder as an

#### COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children continue at Osborne House. On Wednesday her Majesty took an early drive round the park. The Royal children were taken carriage airings through the grounds of Osborne, the weather being extremely fine.

Windsor, Thursday Evenno.—(From our own Correspondent.)—A communication reached the Castle, this morning, from Osborne House, staing that the Court might be expected to return to Windsor on Tuesday rext. An intimation, however, was given, that it was not improbable, in the event of the weather proving favourable, that her Majesty and the Prince, with the infant Royal Family, might prolong their stay in the Island until the end of the week. The infant Prince Alfred was taken for his accustomed airing in the private grounds this morning, and for a carriage airing this afternoon, attended by the Dowager Lyttleton.

The Lord Chancellor.—The latest accounts received from Turville are very favourable. The noble and learned lord is expected in town, but his lordship will not yet resume his sittings in the Court of Chancery.

Aristocratic Marriage.—The Lady Georgina Toler, fourth surviving daughter of the Countess of Norbury, was on Tuesday married to Mr. I. Gurdon Rebow, of Wivenhoe Park, Essex. The marriage was solemnised at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, in the presence of a very numerous circle of the friends of both families. The Countess of Norbury subsequently gave a superb déjediner in celebration of the event, at her mansion, in Belgrave-square.

grave-square.

### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Consecration of the Bishof of Oxford.—Last Sunday being Advent Sunday, the Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., who has been appointed to the bishopric of Oxford, vacant by the translation of the Right Rev Dr. Bagot to the see of Bath and Wells, was solemnly consecrated in the private chapel of Lambeth Palace by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Most Rev. Prelate was assisted in the ceremony by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, and the Bishop of Salisbury.

New Archdeacon of Maidstone.—The Rev. Benjamin Harrison, M.A., one of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Chaplains, is to be the new Archdeacon of Maidstone, vacant by Archdeacon Lyall's promotion to the Deanery of Canterbury.

This Rev. John Day.—In the Arches Court on Wednesday, Sir Hajenner Fust pronounced sentence of suspension for three years, with costs, upon the Rev. John Day, rector of Hanridge, for habitual drinking.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The City and the Corn. Law Question.—On Monday, Mr. Ashurst, Mr. Peacock, and Mr. Johnson, Members of the Common Council, waited upon the Lord Mayor, and presented a requisition from that body, praying him to call a special Court—"To consider the propriety of petitioning her Majesty to take all such means as she may constitutionally possess for throwing open the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the free importation of food." The Lord Mayor said he wished to consider the matter. He really could not see that there was any emergency. There was employment for more hands than could be procured to do the labour which the activity of public business required. The price of bread, notwithstanding all that had been said upon the subject, was low; and why any agitation should be encouraged in the City of London, when the prosperity of the country appeared to be of so cheering a description, he could not at all comprehend.—Mr. Ashurst said the deputation did not mean to attempt to interfere with his lordship's opinion upon the question of throwing open the ports. The propriety of the measure might or might not be questionable, but the propriety of discussing it could not be at all disputed.—Some further conversation took place, and the Lord Mayor repeated that he would consider the subject.—A memorial is in course of signature, signed by many of the leading mercantile and banking houses in the City, addressed to Sir Robert Peel, First Lord of the Treasury, recommending him to advise her Mejesty to summon Parliament without delay, in order to consider the laws affecting the importation of food.

Cabinet Councils.—A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign Office. The Duke of Buccleuch arrived in the forenoon in town from the north to attend the meeting. The Council sat three hours and a half. Another Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office on Thursday. All the Ministers were present.

Westaninster School.—The play selected for representation by the d

### COUNTRY NEWS.

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY'S VIEWS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS.—The rent day of the Marquis of Londonderry was held at Wynyard, on Tuesday (last week), when about 170 of the tenantry attended, who were entertained with a substantial dinner and abundance of excellent punch. The noble Marquis presided, and Lord Adolphus Vane officiated as Vice-President. After the removal of the cloth the usual loyal and appropriate toasts were drank, and the noble Chairman addressed the company at some length on the present state and future prospects of agriculture. He did not know that her Majesty's present Ministers contemplated any alteration in the Corn laws, but circumstances might possibly arise to induce them to propose some change. Be this as it may, he considered Sir Robert Peel's Administration well deserving the public support on account of the excellence of their measures generally; and he would ask them where, in case of their retirement, another Administration equally competent to conduct the affairs of the nation could be found? He (Lord L.) was happy to inform them that he had that morning received letters from Ireland, which stated that the disease in the potato crop was by no means so extensive as had been apprehended, and that the fears with respect to a scarcity were in a great degree dissipated.

THE MANCHESTER PUBLIC PARRS.—The ceremony of cutting the first turf in the Manchester public parks took place in the Hendham Hall Estate, Harpurhey, on Monday (last week). It was not a public ceremonial, and the only parties present were Mr. Malcolm Ross, one of the honorary secretaries; Messrs. Pim and Richardson, the contractors; Dr. Goodwin, who is to superintend the works; Mr. Robert Andrew, of Green Mount; and several ladies, and a number of the contractor's workmen. Mr. Ross cut the turf from what is to be the principal walk of the Hendham Hall Park, which he did with an ordinary spade, undecorated by inscription or armorial bearings; and he then briefly addressed those present, expressing the hope that th

on Wednesday. The weather lately has been rather tempestuous.

ANOTHER INCENDIARY FIRE NEAR NOTTINGHAM, NOV. 29.—On Saturday night last another incendiary fire took place at Ramsdale Farm, a distance of five miles from the town of Nottingham, in the occupation of Mr. Whittaker. On Saturday night, about nime o'clock, Mr. Marriott, of Halam, while returning from Nottingham market, perceived a glare of light, and on hastening towards it, he found a straw stack standing in a field in flames. Several people were very soon on the spot. Mr. Marriott galloped to Mr. Whittaker's, and then to Nottingham for the engines; but the fire had got so much hold, that it soon appeared useless to attempt to put it out, especially as there was no water at hand. At an early period the wind changed, in blew the flames from, instead of upon the barley stack, situate within a lew yards of the burning straw. The fire being confined to the straw stack, it was allowed to burn without interruption, and at two o'clock in the morning the entire stack had been consumed. This makes the seventh fire in this neighbourhood within seven weeks. Accounts had reached Nottingham that two other fires had taken place.

this neighbourhood within seven weeks. Accounts had reached Notingham that two other fires had taken place.

INCENDIARISM IN BERKSHIRE.—The spirit of incendiarism has again manifested itself in Berkshire. It is only a few weeks since we noticed a fire which broke out at Farringdon, and which there is every reason to believe was the work of a vile incendiary. We have again to record another act of incendiarism, which occurred on Tuesday night (last week), at Wantage, where a stack of barley, in the midst of the rick-yard, belonging to Mr. B. Clemant, was wilfully set fire to, but the wicked intentions of the miscreant were frustrated, the fire having been confined to the barley rick.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

#### THE GREAT METROPOLITAN MEETING.

THE GRAT METROPOLITAN MEETING.

During the last ten or a dozen years, the caurse of Epsom Races has not "run smooth." In 1835, Mr. Briscoe, the Lord of the Manor in which the Downs of sporting immortality are situated, went to loggerheads with the Race Committee, and a trial was held at the suit of the Lord against one Mr. Roberts, as representative of that body, wherein the latter—we had almost said, of course—went to the wall. Hereupon arose a dismal lamentation, and the newspapers of the day assured the frighted multitude that Epsom was doomed. Anon, however, the belligerents kissed and made friends, and we were told that Mr. Briscoe having come to a satisfactory arrangement with the Jockey Club, the dispute was set at rest.

assured the frighted multitude that Epsom was doomed. Anon, however, the belligerents kissed and made friends, and we were tool that Mr. Briscoe having come to a satisfactory arrangement with the Jockey Club, the dispute was set at rest.

According to this arrangement, the Downs were to be invested in the stewards for the time being, to whom every authority the Lord of the Manor could grant was to be given, and, besides many excellent things to result from the temporary incovenience, there were to be "several hundreds a year appropriated to the racing fund." Well; matters then went on comfortably enough, till, by order of the proprietor, the Warren—whilom one of the Derby features—was closed, and the solemnity of saddling denied, for the none, to the curious, who could pay a shilling for the purpose of witnessing it. This blow was followed by a great discouragement—the prohibition of places of vulgar gambling, whereby a great discouragement—the prohibition of places of vulgar gambling, whereby a great discouragement—the prohibition of places of vulgar gambling, whereby a year and one or two others contributed—the Derby reached a sixty-fifth anniversary and the great metropolitan meeting a crisis. It was pronounced necessary for the prolongation of its existence, that some new blood should be poured into its veins. The state of the turf in Surrey seemed prophetic of dissolution; the condition of Epsom was far from healthy; while Hampton was waxing fast into apathy. Moulsey was left to its fate; but a friend in need arose for the former in the person of Lord George Bentinck—the greatest practical benefactor that English racing has ever known. In the course of the past autumn persons, qualified for the undertaking, communicated with his lordship upon the position of affairs there, both as regarded the scene and the sinews of action. The consequence was that, under the auspices of this new and inflaential patron, plans were announced for the future which would give an éclat to the great south country meeting hither

a proper pursuant as a summer (or upwar)
parish" !!!

It is proper the public should be aware that this popular nobleman intimated his disposition to take the direction of Epsom Races under his immediate care—
a step which would insure their being elevated to a position they have a right to occupy. Is he to be turned aside—disgusted, from bestowing this boon upon the town by a party?—shall a chique be permitted to mar the promise of the great Metropolitan Meeting? We think the subject of sufficient social importance thus to place it prominently before the public. We look for such an expression of opinion upon the question, as shall secure the citizens of this metropolis a festival suitable to the occasion and those who shall assist at it.

#### TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—A better attendance than we have seen for some time past, and more backers of horses. The consequence was, that Sting, Brocardo, Iago, Ginger, and Hundrum were in some degree of force, but without any striking effect on the prices; we suspect, however, that the last three are destined to become prominent favourites. Forth's Oaks lot is in great favour: we should like to know which of the four is to be the nag. That there is a flyer in the stable we are convinced.

7 to 1 aget Sting 17 to 1 — Brocardo (t) 28 to 1 — Iago	30 to 1 agst Ginger (t) 33 to 1 — Malcolm 40 to 1 — Fancy Boy	45 to 1 agst Humdrum (t) 50 to 1 — Hoorrah (t)
10 to 1 agst Forth's lot (t) 15 to 1 — Varnish (t)	25 to 1 aget Opprey (t)	30 to 1 agst The Mist (t)

THURSDAY.—The "transactions," to use a City phrase, were 500 to 100 against Intrepid, and 1000 to 15 against Hope, for the Chester Cup; 400 to 10 against Humdrum, for the Derby; and 150 to 10 against Varnish, for the Oaks.

### IRELAND.

TRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday, was chiefly remarkable for another energetic, not to say violent, speech from Mr. S. O'Brien. He began it with some reflections on the ging on heavily, when the coldy on the meeting, and the whole was dragging on heavily, when the coldy on the meeting, and the whole was dragging on heavily, when the coldy on the meeting, and the whole was dragging on heavily, when the coldy on the meeting, and the whole was dragging on heavily, when the coldy on the meeting, and the whole was dragging on heavily, when the coldy on the meeting of the control of th

tress, what would become of us?" He also stated that on the day of the murder, this woman had sent him out of the way, on the pretext of fetching her an apron, and other articles of clothing, from some distant place, and that on his return she would not admit him by the shortest and most usual entrance, but sent him round. On her opening the door for him he saw blood upon her hands, but supposing she had been killing a turkey, he took no further notice of it. The woman said nothing about the murder, and he went about his business, until having occasion to go into the stable, he saw blood, upon which water had been thrown, flowing from under the stable door, and on entering it he found his mistress dead, as described. The woman and the lad are, of course, both held in custody until the result of the inquest shall be known. The motive to this horrid deed is not yet ascertianed. Some impute it to the desire of robbery, as the old lady was rich, and the woman has been observed to have more money than usual about her. Others think it arose from resentment and revenge.

#### ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

#### THE MURDER AT NEWINGTON.

THE MURDER AT NEWINGTON.

We stated in great part of our impression last week, that at about a quarter past five o'clock, on Thursday evening, one of the most cool and deliberate acts of murder that have been committed in the metropolis for many years was perpetrated in Peacock street, Newington.

At that time Daniel Fitzgerald, a labourer in the employment of Mr Quennell, a respectable builder in Kennington lane, and a countryman of his, named Owen M'Carthy, were proceeding home, and as they had turned into Peacock street, they were met at rather a dark spot by a person who came in front of them, and who, without the slightest parley or uttering a sentence, deliberately presented a pistol to the breast of poor Fitzgerald, discharged its contents into his body.

The murderer ran off but was pursued by two gentlemen and taken to the station-house. In a few minutes intelligence had reached the station that the unfortunate man, Fitzgerald, was no more, and that, so deliberate was the act of assassination, the poor man never even uttered a single groan.

One of the policemen picked up the ball which had caused the fatal wound, at the bottom of the statircase of the Peacock public-house, it having fallen from the body while the deceased was being moved.

The murderer, upon the charge being about to be entered against him, gave the name of Samuel Quennell, and it was then ascertained that he was brother of Mr. Quennell, the builder, and, as well as the deceased, had been employed by him. Whil. the charge was being taken. Inspector Coster asked the prisoner if he had the pistol about him, and his reply was that he had not. Immediately after, however, the prisoner was in the act of taking something out of his pocket, when Lockier seized his arm, and found that he had got a pistol in his hand, which was immediately secured. It was a good-sized pocket pistol, single barrel, percussion lock, and it was evident that it had been but just discharged.

On making inquiries as to the causes which led to so deliberate an act of

under the head of "Police."

The Inquest.—On Saturday afternoon an inquest was held on the body of the unfortunate man, at the Peacock Tavern, before Wm. Carter, Esq, and after an investigation of nearly four hours, the inquiry was adjourned till the following Wednesday. On that day the jury re-assembled at the Peacock Tavern, to further prosecute the inquiry touching the decease of the unfortunate man, Daniel Fitzgerald.

The witnesses examined were those who gave their evidence before Mr. Henry at the Lambeth Police-court on Monday last.

At the conclusion of the evidence, the Coroner summed up, and the jury, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Samuel Quennell.

Destruction of Cooks's Circus at Catacom College.

Henry at the Lambeth Police court on Monday last.

At the conclusion of the evidence, the Coroner summed up, and the jury, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Samuel Quennell.

Destrauction of Cooke's Circus, At Glascow.—Cooke's Circus, at Glasgow, was destroyed by fire on Monday last. The Circus cost between 21100 and £1200, about three years ago. It was recently fitted up by Mr. Daniels for a minor theatre. It is not known how the fire originated, but the matter will, no doubt, undergo the usual investigation. Mr. Cooke has the building insured in the Sun Office for £500, and Mr. Daniels, the scenery, dresses, &c., insured in the same office.

Serious Accident to the Lady of Lieutenant Wagborn, met with an accident last week, by which she received a compound fracture of one of her legs. The accident occurred on the way from her residence at Snodland to Strood in a four-wheeled carriage, driven by the man-servant, when the horse shied at a donkey in the road, and started off. The servant begged his mistress to keep her seat, telling her he should be able to pull the horse up; but she became alarmed, threw herself out, and thus unfortunately her leg was fractured.

Suicide of a Gentleman.—On Monday, Mr. Carter held an inquest at the Dorset Arms Tavern, Clapham New road, on the body of Mr. Samuel Clearson, aged fifty-eight years, a gentleman of independent fortune, recently residing at No. 9, Holland\_place, Clapham-road. The deceased formerly held a situation of £900 per annum in the Bank of England, and for some years past had been suffering from asthma, for which he had been in a derauged state for a considerable period, consequently he had at tendance night and day. On the night of Friday (last week), deceased hid down by the side of his wife, and during her sleep he proceeded to the star case and suspended bimself to the banisters by a silk handkerchief, where he was subsequently discovered in a state of nudity, life being quite extinct. The Larba Accident overdience in

injured. The solicitors afterwards proceeded in company, and deposited their plans, &c., in good time.

The CASE OF ALLEGED MATRICIDE.—We mentioned last week, that a man named Harrowbin was supposed to have caused the death of his mother. He was tried at the Central Criminal Court on Monday, and acquitted.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT FROM CHARGOAL.—Captain Coleman, formerly of the Jane and Barbara, of Bristol, but who lately took a vessel out from Newport to Quebec, arrived with her at Gloucester last week. The captain and his wife, retained, during their brief stay at Gloucester, their home on board, and on Monday night (last week) they retired to sleep in their cabin, which, unhappily, was heated by a pan of charcoal. In the morning Captain Coleman's brother went on board, by appointment, to meet them, for the purpose of escorting Mrs. Coleman to Bristol. On going to the cabin he found the door shut, and on opening it was horrided to perceive Captain Coleman lying on the floor with his head close to the door, insensible and apparently dead, whilst his wife was sitting up in bed in the act, as it would seem, of dressing herself, but sae was quite dead and cold; the one having been nearly and the other altogether stifled by the noxious fumes of the charcoal. Captain Coleman was instantly conveyed to the Gloucester Infirmary, where he yet lies in a most precarious state. Captain Coleman was well known in Bristol, and, with his ill-fated lady, was respected and esteemed by all who had the pleasure of their acquaintance. Seven young children remain to bewail the loss of an affectionate and tender mother.

OPENING OF THE PORTS.—A deputation from Ashton-under-Lyne, consisting of his worship the Mayor, Messrs. Buckley, Whittaker, and Higgin bottom, waited on Sir R. Peel on Monday to present a memorial for the opening of the ports from the inhabitants of that town. The Premier received the gentlemen with his usual courtesy; he inquired very particularly respecting the present p.ice of provisions, and the change that has taken place within the last fortnight.—During the week, meetings have been held in various parts of the country, at which resolutions requesting Government to open the ports were agreed to.

### OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR DECEMBER.

#### THE STAGE NEGRO.

The character of the Negro, as exhibited on the stage, is a strange compound of physical and moral singularities, that are well worthy the attention of the student of human nature in its dramatic, which is certainly its most astounding form. The Stage Negro seems to be deeply imbued with the beauties of the British Constitution, and is constantly indulging in sentiments of gratitude towards England, that must be delightful to the cars of the most patriotic native of our highly favoured isle. The Stage Negro is continually running about in an ecstacy of delight at the reflection, that, "dreckly him put him foot on British groun, him free as de air, free as Massa himself." an announcement which is usually followed up in an early scene by the Negro receiving a variety of cuffs or kicks (in which, by the by, he seems to delight) from some of the other characters in the drama. Sometimes the Stage Negro grows sentimental, and asks, in reference to some cruel practical joke that has been played upon him, "Whether him not a man and a brother; for, though him face black as him coal, him heart white as him illy." The old constitution-loving and sentiment-spluttering Stage Nigger is, however, rapidly disappearing from the stage; and we get, in these days, very few of those cutting allusions to the traffic in slaves, and those tender appeals to the equality of the human race, which were the charm of the dramatic negroes of our infancy. The Stage Negro has become a vulgar dancing brute, with a banjo in his hand, and without a bit of sentiment at his heart; a wretch constantly jumping about, wheeling about, and turning about, but wholly devoid of that solemn admiration for the British Constitution, and for the liberating influence of the sanas at Margate, or the shingles at Dover, which we once used to hear with a feeling of pride at being natives of a land that admitted of so much puffing on the part of our dramatists. The Stage Negro of the present day can only indulge in frivolous allusions to Miss Lucy Leng, Coal Black R

#### CHRISTMAS.

Christmas.

I like Christmas books, Christmas pantomimes, mince pies, snap-dragon, and all Christmas fruit; for, though you and I can have no personal gratification in the two last named deleterious enjoyments—to eat that abominable compound of currants, preserves, and puff-paste, which infallibly results in a blue pill, or to dip in a dish of inflamed brandy for the purpose of fishing out scalding raisins which we don't like—yet it gives us pleasure to see the young people so occupied—a melancholy and tender pleasure. We indulge in pleasant egotisms of youthful reminiscence. The days of our boyhood come back again. The holy holidays! How much better you remember those days than any other. How sacred their happiness is; how keen, even at this minute, their misery. I forget whether I have told elsewhere the story of my friend, Sir John C——. He came down to breakfast with rather a disturbed and pallid countenance. His lady affectionately asked the cause of his disquiet. "I have had an unpleasant dream. I dreamed I was at Charter House, and that Raine flogged me!" He is sixty five years old. A thousand great events may have happened to him since that period of youthful fustigation. Empires have waxed and waned since that period, and also the late Mr. Pitt. How many manly friends, hopes, cares, pleasures, have risen and died, and been forgotten! But not so the joys and pains of boyhood; the delights of the holidays are still as brilliant as ever to him, the buds of the school birch rod still tickle bitterly the shrinking os coccygis of memory.

—Frazer's Magazine.

### GENIUS OF RAPHAEL.

OENIUS OF RAPHAEL.

Of all the modern artists, Raphael has most perfectly fulfilled the first great law of all dramatic painting, namely, to combine the greatest distinctness with pictorial beauty of representation. He attains this distinctness, by presenting, with classic severity, the essentials only of his subject, in simple arrangement, and in the most favourable point of view—the expression of each individual fignre, even to the most trivial accessory, is as precise and clear as the representation of the whole; so that it may with truth be affirmed, that in Raphael's maturer productions, there is not a movement in his draperies—not a fold which has not its natural motive. This luminous distinctness is united to agreeable forms with the greatest apparent artlessness; and the serene grace, the life breathing beauty, which, like a reflection of his own rich and lovely spirit, are poured out over the world, give to his works that irresistible charm which captivates the more powerfully the oftener they are studied, the more intimately we are familiarized with them. The inexhaustible fulness of their meaning unfolds itself only by degrees to the soul; and with ever-rising admiration, we discover the unfathomable depth beneath the transparent surface—the sublimity of genius clothed in child-like simplicity.—Dublin University Magazine.

The SEA.

### THE SEA.

In watching the sea, the mind never becomes weary; each wave, as it curls its suver foam and dashes on the shore, has some novelty in it. There is no monotony in the motion of the waves, and the mind speculates momentarily on each variety of motion and of form, finding in all an inexhaustible fund of amusement, excitement, pleasure, and wonder. It is no less true than remarkable, that the ocean is the only substance which, in its movement, has not a wearying effect upon the gazer. All other forms, animate or inanimate, may amuse for a moment, a minute, or an hour; but their charm is gone; there is a monotony in themselves; they are unchangeably the same in their general form. Even the brook, rippling along, has a monotony which is not in the motion of the sea. Pehaps the nearest approach to the pleasing variety shown in the movement of the ocean, is the ever changing, ever varying, display in the features of the HUMAN FACE; one moment expressing the calm of resignation or repose, the next the varying ripple, as the ever changeful thoughts—like the uncertain winds, playing over the waves, display themselves upon its surface—and, anon, the bois terous storm of anger, madness, or revenge!—W. H. Fisk.—New Monthly Belle Assemblée.

EXPENCE OF CONSTRUCTING RALLWAYS.

## EXPENCE OF CONSTRUCTING RAILWAYS.

Of the expence of constructing thirty-two of the principal Railways now in operation, the following particulars are given in the table of the "Railway Almanac:"—

Two lines	were	construct	ed at a c	ost of under	£10,000 p	er mile.
Three	do.			and under	15.000	22
Three	do.	22	215.000	1 99	20,200	22
Three	do.	22	20,000		25,000	33
Four	do.	23	25,000		30,000	23
Four	do.	>>	30,000		40,000	22
Four	do.	22	40,000	22	50,000	22
Five	do.	22	50,000	22	60,000	22
Two	do.	22	60,000	22	70,000	33
One	do.	12	70,000	22	80,000	22
One	do.	22	23	3)	289,000	22

### SOMETHING NEW ABOUT THE GERMANS

We are now about to state something concerning the Germans which we have never seen directly stated before by any writer, and which will probably very much surprise most readers. Everybody who is at all conversant with German literature must be aware of the quantity of morbid sensibility it contains, especially since the appearance of the far famed "Sorrows of Werter." What, then, will be thought of us when we assert our opinion that the Germans, as a sweeping general characteristic, have no physical sensibility? They appear to us to have no nerves, in our usual acceptation of the term. Either such nerves as they have, are of a harder and coarser texture than we are accustomed to understand and experience of such delicate ministrants, or else they are encased in so tough a coat that the usual wear and tear of the external world does not affect them. The morbid sensibility, therefore—we had almost said the sensibility of any kind—which they so abundantly, and often so beautifully and most touchingly display in their writings, we consider to be, with very few exceptions, as simply an affection of the intellect; it is a sheer mental matter, and with little accompanying nervous emotion. As for the Germans, as a people, they really cannot have any nerves. A man once came directly under our window to set a saw. It was a huge saw-pit saw, and the screeching was quite frightful, and penetrated to the remotest corners of the brain. Our window being open, he might have gone to some other place. We shut the window, but the sound came through with little abstement. We called to our landlady, and expostulated, asking if she had ever had such a visitor before. "Oh, yes—often, she believed—she had never particularly attended to it!" Her husband coming in to pacify us, remarked "that he had noticed the same performance under his windows upon previous occasions, and had seen the man coming to do it as usual, but it had never occurred to him that anybody would object to it. The saw must be set somewhere; however, he would order

### RACING IN THE OLDEN TIME.

While upon the subject of racing in the hundred of Wirral, I cannot do better than give an account of English horse-racing in the olden time, and which is to be found in Mortimer's description of Leasowe Castle, the residence of Sir Edward Cust. "In the drawing-room is, among other valuable pictures, a very ancient one of a horse-race that occurred here in the days of James the First, including portraits of that monarch and his sons, sharing in the sport; in which also a buxom lady, in a carriage driven by servants in the royal livery, participates. The Wallasey Leasowe is probably the oldest gentleman's race-course in the kingdom, being noticed by Webb as existing in the early part of the seventeenth century. The races at the Rood Eye, at Chester, or at Smithfield, and other places, were comparatively the sports of a mere fair, and could offer no rivalry to the aristocratic amusements of the Leasowe course, which in 1633 had rather an illustrious jockey in the person of the famous Duke of Monmouth. Attended by a great retinue of gentry, the Duke was on a tour, courting popularity in the western counties. At Chester he condescended to become sponsor to the daughter of the Mayor of that city, and, amid the festivities attendant on that event, hearing that the principal families of the county had assembled at the Wallasey races, he went thither, and rode hinself; which he won, and bequeathed the prize to his infant god-daughter."—Sporting Review.

DEPOSITS OF RAILWAY PLANS AT THE BOARD OF TRADE.



OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE. - SCENE ON SUNDAY NIGHT.

A strange spectacle was witnessed in the metropolis on Sunday last. The Legislature having, probably from an oversight, fixed the 30th of November as the last day for the reception of Railway plans, sections, &c., at the Board of Trade, many parties, pressed for time, left the completion of their work to the latest possible period, and, consequently, the vicinity of the office of the Board of Trade, on Sunday afternoon, presented a scene of excitement and bustle happily very unusual on the Sabbath.

At one o'clock the offices were opened, and, during the afternoon, cabs and carriages of all descriptions came down, but not in very rapid succession; and the plans were delivered without much trouble to those who had charge of them, or inconvenience to the Government officials.

As the evening advanced, the arrivals became more frequent, and at nine

o'clock they poured down Whitehall most plentifully, and in the most deplorable

disorder.

Having disgorged their freights or parchment and paper, the cabs drew off, and the depositors exhibited unequivocal signs of joy at the triumphs they had

and the depositors exhibited unequivocal signs of joy at the triumphs too; have secured.

The method adopted for the reception of the documents was as follows:—The parties charged with their delivery were admitted to the lobby of the office of the Board of Trade, where they entered the name of the agents for whom they were concerned, in a book provided for that purpose. The name was then passed to an official, who conveyed the same to the inner office, where it was entered by the clerks.

The several parties were then successively called in, to describe the names and titles of their respective plans.

A good deal of amusement was caused by the similarity of names amongst the agents, particularly when any gentleman of the name of Smith was wanted. At every such call, there were at least half-a-dozen respondents, and it very seldom happened that the right agent was pitched upon by the subordinates below, who, being ignorant of the projects with which the agents were connected, always ushered up the Mr. Smith who happened to be most clamorous.

From an early period of the evening a large concourse of persons had assembled, and displayed the utmost freedom in their remarks upon the huge piles of paper which were to be consigned to their resting place. The bearers were also, in several instances, made the objects of some bitter jests; but their attention was too much occupied by the matter they had in hand to heed them.

The scene was an animated one in the waiting-room of the Board of Trade, about eleven o'clock on Sunday night. But an hour remained, and yet some



RAILWAY BOOM, OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

thirty individuals were in waiting with huge piles of parchment and the various necessary documents. Anxiety was depicted on every countenance—some fearing that, after all the labour and excitement they had undergone, they would not be able to complete the requisite formalities within the very limited time that remained. Eager inquiries were made from one to the other as to the opinion whether those who had actually arrived with their plans would be allowed to remain and complete the business after the hour of twelve had arrived, and various and amusing were the mutual recitals made of the "hairbreadth" escapes and daring doings of those entrusted with the task of lodging the respective plans. Six express trains had been ordered on one line (the Great Western) revry nearly at the same hour, for each of which it was said about £80 were paid; and there was no lack of reports of casualties and contretemps caused by this unsual pressure upon the line. Indeed, it was known that one train had actually ran into another; and this fact formed the basis of some harrowing reports of the loss of life and mischief that had occurred.

Besides all this dashing and whirling upon the line with the trains, it is said the electrical telegraph was set at work very ingeniously and usefully. For instance, in cases where something had been forgotten, a message was sent to request that such a plan or section should be sent up, and straightway the omission was repaired. Where the business was happily completed, the electric telegraph conveyed to the anxious projectors the simple but emphatic and consoling intimation of "All right." This notice could in some instances have been reversed with entire truth, for it appears that in the hurry the valuable documents had been forgotten, so that "all left" behind would have been a very accurate intimation.

The Chromiele alludes to instances of sharp practice resorted to by Railway

intimation of "All right." This notice could in some instances have been reversed with entire truth, for it appears that in the hurry the valuable documents had been forgotten, so that "all left" behind would have been a very accurate intimation.

The Chronicle alludes to instances of sharp practice resorted to by Railway Companies to defeat competitors. Our contemporary says:—
"The majority of plans from the provinces have been sent up by express trains, and it is whispered that in this respect those companies with the locomotives at their command, and to whom the lines belonged, availed themselves of this advantage to such an extent for the exclusive transmission of their own plans and sections, as actually to refuse special trains to their competitors. In one instance, however, they were most adrotily out-generalled, and a ruse was resorted to that for its originality and rarity lays claim to no little admiration. One of the established companies, with express powers at their command, peremptorily refused to the promoters of a competing line an express train for their deposits to town. Not to be outwitted, they hired an undertaker's kearse, placed plans, sections, and clerk inside, and despatched it by special train to town."

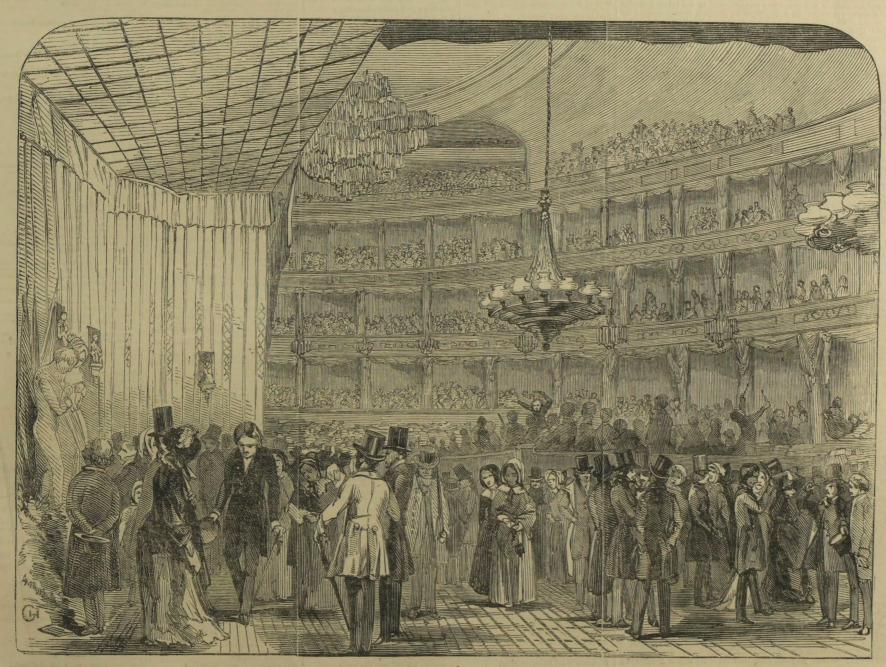
As the fatal hour of twelve approached, the anxiety of those in attendance increased to a fearful point. The fate of empires seemed as nothing to the all-important question whether the Directors of the Round-the-Corner Direct and Smash and Squeak Extension should, or should not, be in a position to ask the Parliament to agree to their bill. Happily, however, the fears and forebodings of the modest representatives of the numerous firms of John Roes and Richard Does, then and there present, were destined to terminate in the accomplishment of their wishes. They were all enabled to deposit their valuable commodities with the Board of Frade, and we wish that department joy of them. This last act of deposition was easy of accomplishment. The name of the Railway was given in at the same time



EVE OF THE 30th.—CORRECTING PLANS AT A TAYERN.

happy individual, greeted its conclusion with a burst of laughter, which seemed to pierce his already broken heart. At two b'clock—the time at which our informant left—the three luckless agents of the Harwich Railway were still standing been performed on a Sunday. Opinions about the cause of this deposition of ing at the door, vainly endeavouring to move the sympathies of the obdurate officials."

It is almost impossible to conceive the amount of business connected with it, but which would have been memorable for the incidents already connected with it, but which as been the cause of putting the strength. In every department of the work it seems as if it were driven off to the last moment. The consequence has been, that everything has risen to a great premium. Surveyors and levellers have made quite a harvest of it, many of them getting from six to fifteen guineas per day. So great has been the Railway Illustration that has been carried on, particularly in London, within the



JULLIEN'S PROMENADE CONCERT, AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE. - (SEE PAGE 366.

most celebrated engineers to great trouble and inconvenience, and explains the reason why many of the lines were so far behind. For the last month, there was not a copper-plate to be got; all the large houses had their orders, and, in many instances, the money paid in advance, to secure their execution As the number required never exceeded fifty of each plate, zinc plates were made use of to a great extent, and these were with difficulty procured, at about double their usual price. Copper-plate engravers were procured in every quarter; many of the large houses, for the last two months, have been all over the country engaging hands, and paying them large salaries, to keep them for the grand push; tbis last week, some of the most celebrated engravers of the day have been employed in this way. Lithographic and Zincographic draghtsmen have also been collected from every large town, not only in England, but from France and Germany, and all have been able to make their own terms. The prices rose in proportion to the demand; and, at the last, any price was offered to parties who had the means of executing work that had not previously been engaged for.

Copper-plate and lithographic printers had also their share of the business; and large salaries were paid for their services.

For the last week both engravers and printers have been working day and night; and with all this, not half of the work was completed—in many instances, only the outlines of the plans were engraved, and the sections were either drawn, or tracings were deposited, with the plans and figures filled in by hand. This, at the last, brought in another set of hands, namely, draughtsmen and writers, and most of the engineers had from twenty to one hundred employed in this way. Rooms at various hotels were engaged for this purpose, and as these parties came in for the finish, many of them had never been to bed for a week, and, as may be supposed, were done up at the last. We give a sketch of one of these rooms on the eve of the 29th, when all parties were

Letter-press printers, also, came in for their share of the bustle, in printing the books of reference; and, at the last, large prices were paid to get them done in time.

All day, on Saturday, special messengers were starting off with these plans and sections, to deposit in the various counties. But Sunday was the grand day, when special engines were, in many instances, engaged for the purpose. And, with all this, many of them must have been behind time. Many of the plans were deposited on Saturday, but the business done was trifling, in regard to that of Sunday.

The scene in the Lobby of which was give a sketch was of a year bustless.

when special engines were, in many instances, engaged for the purpose. And, with all this, many of them must have been behind time. Many of the plans were deposited on Saturday, but the business done was trifling, in regard to that of Sunday.

The scene in the Lobby, of which we give a sketch, was of a very bustling description; but only those who conformed to the regulations had any chance in succeeding. The President and Vice-President frequently visited the scene of the bustle during the time.

One of the most eminent lithographers was compelled to bring over 400 lithographers from Bebrium, and falled, nevertheless, with this reinforcement, in completing some of his plans. Some lithographers have been known to throw their contracts overboard, having been bribed by their opponents to give up the work, and in other cases charges are made of surreptitions and wilful pillages of stones.

We regret to say that we have heard nothing positive about the "three gentlemen from Harwich" whom the Post left at two clock at the Board of Trade. Not being able to deposit their plans, perhaps they stood at the door till day-break, and being, no doubt, legal gentlemen, they may, peradwenture, try to persuade the House that this act was a compliance with the "standing orders."

Various untoward incidents are related connected with the day, from which we select the following:—All the deposits for the important lines connected with Birmingham and the district have been made within the specified time, with the exception of the Dudley, Madely, Broseley, and Ironbridge; and by a combination of unfortunate circumstances, it is said that the respective messengers to the Board of Trade and Shrewsbury arrived there, one seven, and the other three minutes after twelve o'clock. A question will probably arise whether the deposits be not permitted to stand in this case, as it is alleged that the Shrewsbury clocks were a quarter of an hour faster than those of London, and that moreover they never kept "railway time." An untoward accident ha

# ENGINEERS' ROOM. Men hullaboo—just as they do At any great election; And there is not a single SEC But what has got his Section.

Is there an engine here? Oh no! But engineers are cramming—
Doors bang so quickly—that we know

Jam satis of their jamming.

Pray what's your plan—the best plan here I think is to be quiet;
For all the other plans I find
Are kicking up a riot.

The time's arrived—run, gentles, run, For love of Railways run, sirs;
Or you will find your Line is done
Before it is begun, sirs.

RUSH OF CABS.

Whist! ho! how fast! the cabmen can't Their horses keep in hand; So quick they go, at once you know, They're not upon the stand.

Look how they all besiege Whitehall It's one entire crush; So quick they go, at once you know, They're not upon the stand.

They never care a rush.

Impertinence uncheck'd, I vow,
May all their tongues encumber;
For they have got so numerous,
You cannot—take their number.

LOBBY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE. Hark! Hark! in the Receiving-room, How all their feet are tramping; Yes, all their feats are those receipts Which all their feet are stamping.

They wouldn't make an inch way, there,
Not even for Sir Bobby;
And yet they are not in the room—
They're only in the lobby.

In the Receiving Room they cut
Their very mildest capers,
With awkward bow-like "don't know how"

And as they're one by one let out,
They say "It's very fine,
But I don't like this job at all,
It isn't in my line!"

Depositing their papers.

The plans and sections all complete, Are piled upon the floor, They cry Oh papers! to the room, And O-pen to the door.

At last, a few are ushered in,
With manner to be tart meant,
And never feit they so much out,
As in the home department. THE RECEIVING ROOM.

Then why do Secs to every cab With pleasure pay their rhino? Because they say, it helped to-day To carry on our line o!

Then to the new spapers they dash, By rivals smartly vied with, And soon proclaim in them that all The orders are complied with.

RAILWAY SURVEYING.—An engineer upon one of the great trunk lines running out of the metropolis, declared to the meeting of the company to which he is attached, that he could teach any intelligent and well-educated youth Railway surveying in three mornings of three hours each. For the truth of his statement he appealed to a lad he had with him. The lad verified the statement, and said he was then about to start for the neighbourhood of Aylesbury, where he was to have three weeks' surveying at ten guineas per week.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.—A correspondent of the Times supplies the following amosing calculations:—Moorgate-street has given out 83 prospectuses of railways, the capital for the completion of which requires the enormous sum of £90,175,000. One railway has been planned at each of the Nos. 2, 14, 32, 35, 36, 39, 42, 47; eight railways where no number is mentioned; seven at No. 62; six at each of the Nos. 63 and 65; five at each of the Nos. 1, 34, 37; four at each of the Nos. 8, 29; three at each of the Nos. 38, 41, 48, 64; two at each of the Nos. 53, 23, 24, 24, 8, 46, 60, 61. Gresham-street has issued prospectuses for 20 Railways, requiring for completion the sum of £17,580,000. Light Railways are planned at No. 5 of this street, which require of this £17,580,000 the sum of £7,950,000, the balance being required by one at No. 44, two at each of the Nos. 25, 26, 33, and the remaining five at other numbers. The Moorgate-street prospectuses require from the public the sum of £93,829,600. The prospectuses of the sum of £83,829,600. The prospectuses of the eight Railways from No. 5, Gresham-street, require £7,850,000 from the public have responded to the sum of £9,630,000 required by the other numbers of the houses in this street, the public to the sum of £9,630,000 required by the other numbers of the houses in this street, the public to the sum of £9,630,000 required by the other numbers of the houses in this street, the public to the son umbers of £8,854,000. So the total sum due by the public to the sum of £

#### PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

The following is a correct enumeration of the various lines, plans, sections, and oks of reference for which were deposited with the Board of Trade up to twelve Sunday night:—

Inday night:

Rate, Nottingham, and Boston

Irren, Newton, an South Devon

In under Lyne and Manchester Junction

Brings

Me. Gainsborough, Goole, and York and

Huddersfield and Manchester—OldhamBranch

Huddersfield and Manchester—Bradford

Branch

Branch

Huddersfield and Manchester—Huddersfield

Branch

Branch

Huddersfield and Manchester—Huddersfield

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Huddersfield and Manchester—Huddersfield

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Huddersfield and Manchester—Huddersfield

Branch

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Gainsborough, Goole, and York and Midland Juvetion and Midland Juvetion of North Metropolitan Junction Dover Direct and Cambriler Extension and Cambriler Extension of Cambriler Extension of the Midle of the Midle

rn, Darwen, and Bolton rn, Clitheroe, and North Western and Preston-Proposed New Chorley, and Liverpool and Preston and East Lancashire

and Preston and East Lancashire as ion dead or dead of the wark, and Sheffield wark, and Sheffield, and Notting-Granibam Junction mford, and Birmingham—Leicester ord to Boston and Wiebech untan, Leicester, and Midlandewer, and Tubridge-wells South Wales Junction Exeter—Crewkerne Franch Birmingham—Gloester and Stone-action Exeter Railway Crewkerne

amshire - Oxford and Bletchley danshire—Harrow to Ayleabury
chanabire—Tring to Banbury
Macelesifeld, and Congleton
Congleton, and Crewe
au and Grand Junction
ige and Lincoln Extension
ige and Griefenster Junction
ige and Griefenster Junction
in Gondbrogic, Swansea, and Loughoi
ey.

y and Herne Bay
y and Herne Bay
y and Herne Bay
n Mineral Junction
osa Station

and Holyhead Branches, and Holyhead and Manchester Direct er and Bognor Junction th and Workington Extension and Sudbury

all and Devon Central ry, Nuneaton, Birmingham, and Leicester
Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire
Junction
Derby, Gainsborough, and Great Grimsby

nd Crewe
Jetoxeter, and Stafford
ast and West Junction
condon, Portsmouth and Chichester,
rect Portsmouth and Chatham Lines
incoln and Hull
jincoln, East Retford, and Sheffield Nowich-London and Bury St. Ed-Nowich-London and Bury St. Ed-Nowich-London and Direct Norwich Extension Birmingham and Leicester sheefield and Macclesfield west and West Junction East and West Junction

Sees and week a microm Vorthern Vorthern—London to York Jondon and Exeter S, Brighton, and Arundel Atmospheric Woiverhampton, Walsall, and Tam-

East Dereham and Norwich
East and West Coasts
East and West India Docks and Birmingham
Junction and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction East and West India Docks and Birmingham

Juneau Vest Anna Doess and Birmingam

Last Luccashire Amendment
East Lincolnthire
East Lincolnthire
East Lucin and Hadeligh
East Lucashire and Anedale Extension, from
Coise to Advingham
East and West Yorkshire Junction
Eastern Union—Ardleigh to Colchester
Eastern Union and Harwich
Eastern Counties and Thames Junction
Branch
Eastern Counties Station Lands
Eastern Counties Station Lands
Eastern Counties—Gravesend and Tunbridge
Weils

d Huntingdon—Extension to Bedford d Huntingdon—Extension to Wisbech Bury St. Edmund's Edmonton, and Eastern Counties

deld, Edmonton, and Descending the Innerion more and Dorking wash Valley, Franches ex and Suffolk exter Great Western eter, Fopsham, and Exmouth eter, Kopsham, and Exmouth eter, Kopsham, and Penzance care and Exmouth, Helston, and Penzance craess Extensions craess in the Edward Expension of th They cram the halls—they line the walls—
They sit upon the shelves,
And members who could pass their bills,
Could never pass themselves.

Gloucester and Hereford Canal and Worcester Railway Goole, Doncaster, and Sheffield Grand Junction And Midlands Union Grand Junction—Huyton and Aston Branches Grand Junction—Huyton and St. Helen's Branches, North London Junction Grand Junction—Huyton and Edge hill Ex-tension

tension
Grand Junction—Showell, Portobello, and
Wolverhampton Branch
Grand Junction—Warrington and Huyton
Branch
Grand Junction—Parkeide Branch
Grand Junction—Huyton and Warrington
Branch
Grand Trunk, or Stafford and Peterborough
Union

Union Grand Union Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction—Hum-

her Ferries Great Grim-by and Sheffield Junction—Ex-tension (No. 1) Great Grimaby and Sheffield Junction—Exreat Grimsby and Sheffield Junction—Ex-tension (No. 3)

(No. 3) naby, Sheffield, Potteries, and Grand Railway naby, Louth, Horncastle, Lincoln, orth of England - Boroughbridge

nch North of England—Bedale Branch North and South Wales North and South Wales—Newtown ich Western and Wycombe Western and Uxbridge Western Extension Western, Southern and Eastern Coun-

Western-Staines and Henley Exten-

Western and Falmouth Junction
Wester, and South Western Junction
Western, Brentford, and Central Terus Junction
ford, Chichester, Portsmouth, and Fare1 Railway, with Branches to Petersfield
Itchesor. Chenor

Orth and Norwich

L, and Eastern Counties Junction

and Eastern Counties Junction

Chire and Bedfordshire

O Terminos

erfordemre and dborn Terminus wbury-bridge and Wakefield addersfield and the East and West Coasts Direct Huddersfield and Liverpool Direct

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udl and Holyhead Direct
ull and Liucoln Direct
ull and Liucoln Direct
ull, Malton, and Northern Union
ull and Barnsley Junction (No. 1)
ull and Barnsley Junction (No. 2)
ungerfod Extension
sawich and Bury St. Edmund's—Norwich
Extension
sawich and Bury St. Edmund's—Stowmarket
to Sudbury
sawich, Norwich, and Yarmouth
eight', Halfiax, and Huddersfield
sucaster and Carliele—Branch or Extension
to the Caledonian
uncashire, Chechire, and Staffordshire Junction

on cashire and North Yorkshire cashire, Weardale, and Hartlepool Union,

Lancashire and North Yorkshire

Lancashire, Weardale, and Hartlepool Union,

and Branch

Langston Dock

Lanuceston and South Devon (No. 2)

Leeds, Wakefield, and Midland June-ion

Leeds Midland, and Lincolnshire Junction

Leeds and Garlise

Leeds and Bradford—Alteration of Levels at

Bingley

Leeds and Bradford—Guiseley Branch

Leeds and Bradford—Guiseley Branch

Leeds and Thirsk—Whartdale Branch

Leeds and Thirsk—Northe-Eastern Extension

Leeds and Hirsk—Whartbe-Eastern Extension

Leeds and Modersfield, and South Staffordshire

Junction

seds, Huddersfield, and South Statiordanie Junction
seds, Dewsbury, and Manchester—Deviatious and Branches
seds, Dewsbury, and Manchester
seds and Dewsbury—Wakefield Extension
seds Central Station
seds Central Station
seds Fleetwood, and Liverpool
scienter and Birmingham—Branch to Coventry, and other Branches
sector and Bedford
selectors and Bedf

Union
Linearie, Ennis, and Killaloe Junction
Lineariek, Ennis, and Killaloe Junction
Lineolo, Wannfeet Haven, and Boston
Lineolu and Eastern Counties
Lineolu and Grantham Direct
Liverpool a. d Preston, and Manchester and
Southnort. verpool a d Preston, and Manchester and Southport verpool, Birkenhead, Parkgate, and Holy-lead

sead mon and Bury St. Edmunds and Direct vorwich Extension retpool and Bury, and Branches rerpool and Boiton Direct rerpool, Ormakirk, and Preston rerpool, Warrington, Manchester, and tockport Everpool, Warrington, Manchester, and Stockport Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne Junction Hynvi Valley London and Birmingham—Newport Pagnell Branch

Branch
ondon, Birmingham, and Buckinghamshire
ondon and Birmingham—Aylesbury Railway
Purchase
ondon and Birmingham—St. Alban's and
Luton Branch
ondon and Birmingham—Camden and Euston Station Enlargements
ondon and Birmingham—West London Extension

ondon and Birmingham—West London Ex-tension and Birmingham—General Notice condon and Birmingham—Extensions condon and Birmingham—Banbury Line condon and Birmingham—City of London Extensions condon and Birmingham Extension—North-ampton, Daventry, Leamington, and War-condon and Birmingham—Branches condon and Birmingham—Greatry and Nun-caton and Birmingham—Coventry and Nun-

ndon, Bristol, and South Wales Direct undon and Croydon and London and Black-wall Junction ndon and Croydon—Deptford Branch undon, Devizes, and Bridgewater Direct Western.

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ge)
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Epsom Branch
Basingstok and Salisbury Railway
Salisbury Junction Railway
Salisbury Junction Railway
Romsey and Redbridge Railway
Farnham and Alton Bailway
Farnham and Alton Bailway
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York

ork Warwick, Leamington, and Kidder

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lilon, Witham, and Brainfare
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and Welsh Junction Manchester and Bury Atmospheric
Manchester and Bury Atmospheric
Midland, Barnsley, Sheffield, Dewsbury, Leeds,
Manchester, Boltou, and Bury Canal and
Railway Extension Branch
Manchester, Buxton, Matlock, and Midlands

er, Midland, and Great Grimsby

n er and Oldham
er, Sbeffield, and Midland, &c.
ter, Southampton, and Poole
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er and Leeds—Middleton Branch
er and Leeds—Bacup Branch
er and Leeds—Herbury-bridge and
er and Leeds—Herbury-bridge and

and Leeds—Horbury and Criggleand Leeds—Manchester Stations Extensions
Manchester and Lincoln Union and Chesterfield and Gainsborough Canal
Manchester and Poole
Manchester, and Hyde
Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, and Midlands

Manchester and Southampton
Manchester, Wigan, and Southport
Midland-Leicester and Swannington Alteration Branches
Macclesfield and Lichfield
and Bradford

d Bradford land—Darfield to Elscar and others land—Lincoln and Swinton d- Limcoln and Swinton
- Syston and Peterborough Deviation
- Nottingham and Exewach Valley
- Erwash Valley Bauchea
- Nottingham and Manafield
- General Notice
- Udaycross to Newark
- Newark and Gainsborough
- Birmingham and Glocester and

anches
and—Burton-upon-Trent to Nuneatou,
th Branches
and—Burton-upon-Trent, Ashby-de-launch, and Leicester
land, Birmingham, and Gloucester
anches—Crotton Hacket to Coughton,
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mingham and Eastern Counties and aud Eastern Counties—Alveston and d and Eastern Counties—Cambridge to

and and Thirsk Junction and Erewash Valley Branches asm and South Western Junction Junction
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and Darlington and Sunderland e and Leeds Direct and Malton and

stle and recuired its description arket and Chesterford rt and General Commarket, Wymoud-& Extensions—Stowmarket, Wymoud-and Attleburgh & Extensions—Thetford and Reedham

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Kent Staffordshire—Potteries Line Staffordshire—Potteries Line Staffordshire—Churnet Valley Line Staffordshire—Harceactle and Sand-Port of Liverpool Extension Line Union, Trent Valley, and Midland ties Junction, and Liverpool and Mac-Id Direct Wales and Ormes' Head Harbour Wales Mineral—Ruabon Deviation and

western
and East Riding Junction
and South Junction — Halifax to

in and South Junction— Hahnax cosightey wich and West Norfolk Railway
thampton, Banbury, and Cheitenham
thampton and Banbury
thumberland and Lancashire
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tingham Amanfield, and Mullands
tbrook Valley
ham, Manchester, and Liverpool Junction
ford and Worcester Extension and Chestermeeting

unction ord, Coventry, and Burton-on-Trent ord, Newbury, Andover, Manchester, and ord, Trame, High Wycombe, and Ux-nides Junction outhampton—Didcot to Andover ord, Worcester, and Wolverhampton ord and Saliabury Direct ord, Witney, Cheltenham, and Gloucester adependent

terborough and Nottingham—Melton Mow-pray to Nottingham
erborough and Nottingham—Stamford to Nottingham

cottingnam terborough, Wisbech, Lynn, and Boston unction—Peterborough and Wisbech erborough, Wisbech, Lynn, and Boston unction—Peterborough to Spaiding atefract, Doncaste, Worksop, and Mans-ield Junction neid Junction and Wyre Extension, and Darwen reston and Wyre Extension, and Darwen

eaton and Wyre—Lancaster Branch
eaton and Wyre—Lancaster Branch
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admorabire, Aberystwith, and Welch Midanda and Reigate ading and Reigate ading, Guldford, and Reigate occupants of the Vivalles Junction occupants of the Vivalles Junction occupants of the Vivalles Junction occupants of the Vivalles occupants o

and Manchester — Whaley-bridge belief and Manchester — Dukinfield, Chapel, Glossop, and Worsborough Branches led, Bakewell, and West Midland dlo, Wortley, Silkstone, and Wakefield lid and Lincolnshire Junction Extensions id, West Riding, and Midland Junction setshire and Midland setshire and North Devon aupton, Petersfield, and London Direct impton and Dorchester ampton to Andover ampton to Andover ampton and Dorchester Railway (Weywark-bridge)

wark-bringe
1 Staffordshire
1 Staffordshire
1 Midland
1 Wales
1 Devon—Branches

nt's Canal and Western Extension ich Railway and Pier, with Branches et and Abresiord and Newcastle ewcastle on and Dublin Railway

Grand Junction
London Junction
London Junction
London Junction
London Junction
Liverd Manchester Grand Junction, and
Counties Junction

cition west of England, or South West-and Exeter Extension Rallway ord, Bury St. Edmund's, and Newmarket Valley—Herwas Branch Valley—Midlands and Grand Junction Valley, Chester, and Holyhead Junction Valley, Chester, Trent Valiey Midlands Trent Valiey Continuation Fruro and St. Agnes Tring and Reigate Uverstone, Furness, and Lancaster—Carlisle

Uxbridge and West Drayton Vale of Neath Warwick and Birmingh

and Birmingham Canal, with a from Knowle to Hampion-in-Arden and Worcester, with a Branch to k and Cheltenham Eldand LeedsBranch—London and York Valley Valley and Great Yarmouth sek Railway

ley Extension uth Midland, or Chepstow, Forest of or Gloucester Junction Il Southern Counties

Union West-end, and Southern Cound Terminus
Waterford, and Valentia
ren and Furness—Lancashire Extended
Branches

Wilts, Somerset, and Southampton

Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth
Wilts and Gloucester Junction
Windsor, Slough, and Staines Atmospherie
Wilts. Somerset, and Southampton Junction
and Salisbury and Swindon Extension
Weybridge and Staines ditto
Wilsbech and Hunting and Crewe
Wilsbech and Hunting and Crewe
Worsester and Ford, Ross, and Glocester
Worcester and Ford, Ross, and Glocester
Worcester and Ford, Hoss, and Glocester
Worcester and Ford Weles
Worcester and South Wales
Worcester and South Wales
Worcester and South Wales
Worcester and South Wales
York and North Midland—Leeds Extension
York and North Midland—Leeds Extension
York and North Midland—Whitby and Pickering Extension
York and Lancaster
York and Lancaster
York and Lancaster
York and Glasgow
SCOTCH LINES

SCOTCH LINES. Alford Valley
Airdrie and Bathgate
Airdrie and Coatbridge
Ayr and Duntries Junction
Ayra she Enidge of Weir, and Port Glasgow
Junction re and Caledonian Junction ire and Galloway Water Mineral sen, Banff, and Elgin

erdeen, Banff, and Elgin miffshire Extension miffshire Extension miffshire Extension miffshire Extension wickshire Central lllechney Extension utal Monklands ledonian—Dumfries & Langholm Branches ledonian—Giasgow Termini and Branches ledonian—Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatedonian—Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatedonian—Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatedonian—Branches to Granton, Leith, the Edinburgh and blasgow and Union Canal ledonian and Dumbartwash re Junction ledonian and Dumbartwash re Junction ledonian and Direct Northern ledonian, from Mulrikirk by Old Cummoch o Ayr.

Caledonian, from Muirkirk by Old Cummoch to Ayy of the Ayr of the

Direct
Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton—Wynchburgh
Extension
Edinburgh, South Leith, and Bonnington
Branches
Edinburgh and Glasgow and Dumbartonshire
Junction

Junction
Edinburgh and Glasgow Branches
Edinburgh and Northern—Strathearn Devia-

Edinburgh and Glasgow Branches
Edinburgh and Northern—Strathearn Deviation
Edinburgh and Northern—Lochgelly and
Lealie Branches
Edinburgh and Northern—Petticar Branch,
Dysart Deviation, Perth Terminus, and
Perth Harbour Branch Railways
Edinburgh and Leith (Direct) Atmospheric
East of Fife
Eastern Coast of Scotland
Forth and Clyde Junction
Forfar Direct
Ferry Port on Craig, and Newport Extension
and St. Andrew's Branch
Glasgow Harbour Grand Junction Terminus
Glasgow Harbour Grand Junction Terminus
Glasgow, Strathaven, and Lesmahagow Direct
Glasgow, Kil narnock, and Ardrossan
Glasgow, Strathaven, and Lesmahagow Direct
Glasgow, Kil narnock, and Ardrossan
Glasgow, Airathea, and Neilston Direct Railway Branches
Glasgow, Airathea, and Neilston Direct Railway Branches
Glasgow, Airdrie, and Monkland
Glasgow, Airdrie, and Monkland
Glasgow, Garokirk, and Coatbridge Extension
Glasgow, Garokirk, and Coatbridge Extension
Glasgow and Ayr

anton Junction milton and Strathaven terness and Elgin ross Junction
ross, Woodmill, and Newport Branch
ross Junction (No. 2)
marnock and Troon
nerkshire and Jothians
narkshire and Gelloway Junction
mahagow, Dalsect, and Coatbridge Mineral

Midland
Wales
Devon—Branches
Midland and Southampton
Union
Union and Birmingham
Wales — Haverfordwest and Milford
Wales — Haverfordwest and Milford
Months Add Crieff Direct
Fonterract, Doncaster, Worksop, and Mans-

Morayshie
Wales—Haverfordwest and Milford
action where Coal
where Coal
shire Union and Canals—Shrewsbury
is Stafford Canal Line
pabire Union and Canals—Newtown to
see, with Branches
shelire Union and Canals—Chester and
sheriampton Line
pabire Mineral
webury and Trent Valley Union
webury and Herefordshire
wabury, Oswestry, and Chester Junction
stranches and Deviations
wabury, Wolverhampton, and South
sfordshire Junction
wabury and Birmingham
ley, Otley, and Whardale
ding and Brandon Junction
strathes and Deviations
ford, Market Harborough, and Rugby
kton and Harlepool Union
tion, Northallerton, and Leeds
or Grand Junction
ford, Market Harborough, and Rugby
kton, Market Harborough, and Leeds
or Grand Junction
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stribugshire Midland Junction
Stottish Western—Inverarnon to Balloch
Scottish Western—Inverarnon to Balloch
Scottish Western—Oban to Crianlarich
Scottish Western—Oban to Crianlarich
Scottish Western—Oban to Crianlarich
Scottish Western—Inverarnon to Balloch
Scottish Western—Inverarnon to Balloch
Scottish Western—Inverarnon to Balloch
Scottish Western—Doan to Crianlarich
Scottish Western—Inverarnon to Balloch
Scottish Western—Doan to Crianlarich
Scottish Western—Doan to Crianlarich
Scottish Western—Inverarnon to Balloch
Scottish Western—Doan to Crianlarich
Scottish Western—Inverarnon to Balloch
Scott

IRISH LINES.

Ballymens to Ballymoney
Ballymonn and Loogh Erne
Bellast and County Down
Ballinglass Junction
Bellast and Holywood Atmospheric
Cork, Ballincoll, and Macroom
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage
Cork and Fermoy Direct Contenuty and herrie Bay London, Staines, Ascot, and Reading action West of England, or South West. Of England, or South West. South West of England, or South West. Of the Market Medical South West. Jonmel, Kilkenny, and Carlow Jonmel and Youghal Jubiu and Beliast Junction—Navan Branch Extension

Sandymount-Atmospheric ty Down and Beliast-Newry and Great County Downson Survey of the Warre upoint Great Lensier and Munster Railway—Carlow and Kilkenay Great Leinster—Extension to Clonmel Great Southern and Western—Cloumel to Thuries

Great Southern and Western—Extension to

Cork teat Southern and Western—Mallow and Fermoy reat Southern and Western—Carlow to Kil-

teny
liway and Kiikenny
eat Hiberman Central Junction
sa North Madiand
sa Great Western—Dublin to Galway
sh Great Western—Extension to Roscom-

Hand Great Western—Extension to Castlebar Kilke.np and Clonmel Kilke.np and Clonmel Kilkenney Junction Larne, Belfast, and Ballymena Lamerick Western Linenick and Charleville Londonderry and Enniskillen Londonderry and Enniskillen (Deviation)

Mountmellick Junction
Newry, Armagh, and Loudonderry Junction
Newry, Banbridge, and Belfast
Newry and Castleblancy
Newry, Warreupoint, and Rosstrevor
Newry, Warreupoint, and Rosstrevor
Newry and Carlingford Railway and Docks
New Ross. Carlow, and Kilkenny
Soccrea and Pargeonatown
Bligo and Shannon, and Canal

Templemore, Neuagh, and Shannon Thurles, Carrick-on Suir, Clonmel, and Nenagh
Wexford, Carlow, and Dubim Junction
Wexford, Waterford, and Valentia
Waterford and Kilkenny—Carlow Extensic
Waterford and Kilkenny—New Ross Extens
Waterford, Wicklow, and Dubim
Waterford and Framore

#### THE RAILWAY PROGRESS.

ASHFORD, THANET, AND CANTERBURY BRANCH.—According to present arrangements, and the forward state of the works of the line, the company anticipate its opening by the 1st of January of the ensuing year. The several stations

are near completion.

BRIGHTON, DORKING, AND ARUNDEL ATMOSPHERIC.—The shares in this company have just been issued, and it is stated by the committee, that they forbore to issue the letters of allotment until they should be able to announce that the plans and sections had been lodged. They state that the deposits on 5,000 shares allotted to the provisional committee have been paid up; and they engage that a greater expense than 7s. 6d. per share shall not be incurred without the sanction of the shareholders expressed at a meeting to be convened for that purpose.

to issue the letter of allotment until they should be able to amnounce that the plans and sections had been lodged. They state that the deposits on 5,000 shares allotted to the provisional committee have been puld up; and they engage that as greater expense than 73. 6d. per share eshall not be incurred without the sanction of the shareholders expressed at a meeting to be convened for that purpose.

2. \*\*Gould \*\*Convent\*\*\* Convent\*\*\* Convent\*\* Company have made a convented to the shareholders expressed at a meeting to be convened for that purpose.

2. \*\*Late of Whort.\*\*—The Contral Rent County Company have made a convented to the line will be effected. In vitrue of this arrangement, the scripholders will be entitled to a distribution, at par, of certain shares in the new capital of the South Eastern Company, distinguished as No. 4.

2. \*\*Late of Whort.\*\*—The Directors announce that the scripholders will be entitled to a distribution, at par, of certain shares in the new capital of the South Passern Company, distinguished as No. 4.

2. \*\*Late of Whort.\*\*—The Directors announce on the way and the office of the project, rather than incur a useless ontially by an oncounter on standing orders, for which they feel themselves unprepared. They have determined to allow parties, who may so cleek. to receive back a portunity of their deposits, retaining the readers of renewing their subscriptions for a like number of shares. [H is to be hoped that this excellent example will be university of the states. The project of the states of the project of the p

## FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

MAINE AND NECKAR.—The section from Heidelberg to Frankfort will be opened to the public in May next. A temporary bridge will necessarily have to be erected on the Neckar, in order that the line may cross that river. Shortly afterwards a magnificent stone bridge will be built.

DARMSTADT AND FRANKFORT—Several experimental trips have now taken place on this line, all of which have terminated most favourably, and it is expected that, by the 1st of April next, the whole line will be opened for public traffic.

HANGER AND REBURY—The Minister of the Interior at Hanger and the second second

Dublic traffic.

HANOVER AND BERMEN.—The Minister of the Interior at Hanover, does all in his power to hasten the construction of this railway. The measures taken are so efficacious, that in the course of 1847 the whole line will be brought into operation.

ATHENS AND PIREUS.—Much joy and excitement have been created in the public mind at Athens, by the arrival of several English Commissioners, for negotiating with the Government for an English company, to construct of a railway between Athens and Pireus. The connection of the two towns in this manner would in some measure rectify the mistake of not having made Pireus the capital of Greece. One of the great difficulties in the way a project of this nature, would be the obtaining the land necessary for the purpose; the States are, however, sitting, and it would be easy to pass a law effecting that.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.—The experimental fleet arrived in Plywouth Sound again on Wednesday, about noon, in the following order:—Vanguard 1, Albion 2, Rudney 3, Canopus 4, and the Superb last. The During has not yet arrived.

THE RUSSIAN MEN OF WAR IN PLYNOUTH SOUND.—The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia and the line of battle ship and corvette have not yet left Plymouth Sound, the wind having continued foul. On Tuesday, being the birth day of the Emperor of Russia, his Majesty's ships, the Ingermaniand, 80, and the Prince of Warsaw, 30, were dressed with various coloured figgs, and at 11 a.m., fired a royal salute. The British slips, the Queen, 110, bearing the flag of the Port Admiral, and the President, 50, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Pym, in Hamoazé, paid the same compliment to the Emperor at 12 o'clock, the standard of England being horsted at the main, and the Russian standard being run up at the foremast of their ships, during the salute of 21 guns.

and the Russian Stations of the salute of 21 guns.

RETIREMENT OF LORD ALAN CHURCHILL.—Lord Alan Churchill, son of the Dake of Marlborough, after a brief service, has retired from the army. His lordship held commissions in the 5th Hussars and the 6th Dragoon Guards.

REPORTED INTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO REFEAL THE CORN LAWS.—The following is from the Times, which is generally the best authority in all matters of news, but we confess there seems some doubt about its accuracy on this occasion. The paragraph appeared in the Times of Thursday morning and a Cabinet Councel had been summoned for the after noon of the same day. The important subject of the Corn Laws was in all probability discussed at this meeting; but it is not likely that any decision upon the course to be taken could have transpired beforehand. "The decision of the Cabinet is no longer a secret. Parliament, it is emidently reported, is to be summoned for the first week in January; and the Royal Speech will, it is added, recommend an immediate consideration of the Corn Laws, preparatory to their total repeal. Sir Robert Peel in one house, and the Duke of Wellington in the other, will, we are told, be prepared to give immediate effect to the recommendation thus conveyed."

#### A WEEK'S GOSSIP.

"He hath strange places cramm'd
With observation—the which he vents
In mingled fancies." SHAK SHAESPEARE.

With observation—the which he vents

In mingled fancies."

Sharspeare.

What should the chronicler of the week's wonders, the fisher up of the straws that float on the surface of the time, gossip of but Railways? True, the fever has passed from furious to intermittent; but there are symptoms of the convalescence as curious as those of the disorder. Sailors will tell you of the long sullen swell which follows a gale—when, though there is no breath of wind to sir a reef point, old Ocean rolls and wallows as if the sore throes were still sgitating his entrails—and so it is with us, just subsiding from the storm of speculation. One of the most ludicrous and yet saddest symptoms of our return to sanity, is the crop of legal questions that seem likely to spring from the large seed of scrip that has been so freely sown by the speculators. Are directors responsible to shareholders, and shareholders to directors?—can the deluded sue the deluders at law, or in equity?—can scrip be forfeited at pleasure, or is it like Dejanira's poisoned shirt, to stick to the unhappy wearer whether he like it or no? The Times says one thing, the Chronicle another—one asserts that 7 and 8 Victoria, section 26, applies to Railways, the other denies it: and unhappy scripholders, or directors, afflicted with unwonted qualms of conscience, look bewil cred from one contradictory opinion to another. What a cleverly constructed statute that must be, which, framed expressly for controlling speculation in joint stock companies of all kinds, leaves it uncertain whether it include Railways—the most rife and most important of all!

Then there have been graver effects of this Railway madness—failures, and frauds, and suicides: meantime, the world, anxious to display its gratitude to George Hudson for all these blessings, is subscribing its tens of thousands for a memorial,

"As worldlings do, giving their sum of more
To bim that bath too much."

housands for a memorial,

"As worldlings do, giving their sum of more To him that hath too much."

Here is a song for Mr. Hudson's special singing:—

'Tis I'm the Railway King,
And where is the King so free?

No profits my projects may bring,
But still bring a profit to me.
My subjects are not only able
But willing to pay for my cheer;
So I feast at the Premier's table,
And drop in to pot luck with a peer.

For I'm the Railway King;

A King and a true one is he
Who reigns by arithmetic clear,
Whose charter is writ £ s. d.,
And whose rule to his subjects is dear.
That mine is so all apprehend,
Though in truth 'tis an iron rule,
Who rails against me in the end
Will be forced to admit he's a fool.
For I am the Railway King!

For I am the Railway King!
I suppose I'm no more than a man,
But really 'tis hard to think so;
For they'll make me believe, if they can,
That I am a god here below.
Capel courtis my Royal domain,
Where the sport of stag hunting I take,
And the bulls ai d the bears there are fain
To be tame when my sceptre I shake.
For I am the Railway King!

And so his Railway Majesty has really taken "Gibraltar"—we mean one of the large houses at the Albert Gate—so called because it was thought that, like that famous fortress, they "would never be taken;" and there, appropriate emblem, stands stately over each gateway a stag, of at least ten branches, not to speak of trunk lines. Was the builder gifted with a prophetic vision?

But we have more matter for mirth, and with less smack of hittermed.

branches, not to speak of trunk lines. Was the builder gifted with a prophetic vision?

But we have more matter for mirth, and with less smack of bitterness in it—for there is something sad in the Mammon worship, of which the Kotou performed before George Hudson, Esq., is a reflection, in the scene round the office of the Board of Trade on Sunday night last—the better day the better deed—when the agents of some 570 lines deposited their plans and references there, in obedience to the standing orders—so called, we presume, from the impediments they throw in the way of public business. What a chapter might be written of the ruses of desperate agents striving to outwit each other—of collisions of special trains, and solicitors seriously injuring each other in the smash—of broken-winded post horses, and plans smuggled along Railway lines in hearses and fish-baskets—of those who arrived too soon, and those who came too late—of wonderful solicitors, who have gone on copying estimates, and performing abstruse calculations, with their eyes shut, amilist a chorus of snoring companions as fast asleep, and as hard at work, as themselves—of lithographers fraudulently stealing each other's stones, to baffle competing lines—of turnpike men who wouldn't wake to let anxious agents through their gates, and unusually stupid postboys, who didn't know where the Office of the Board of Trade was, any more than the saplent gentlemen they drove.

We cannot resist the temptation of trying our hand at a seene or two, which, if ever the historical drama of our time is written, may figure well in the play of "Victoria and Albert," and which we place at the disposal of any future Shakspeare who may immortalise our era:—

SCENE I.—A Central Railway Terminus. Agents rushing about with plans;

future Shakspeare who may immortalise our era:—

SCENE I.—A Central Railway Terminus. Agents rushing about with plans; special trains coming and going; porters, clerks, &c. 1st Agent. One hundred pieces for a special train!

2nd Agent. Two hundred, by my halidame!

Railway Clerk (aside). Now by my faith, and by the holy poker—
Emblem of stoker's worship—I do swear

This is fine sporting weather for us gents.
Our governors must turn the money in

By constant turning out of special trains.
(A Special Train appears.)

Clerk. The special train for London!

1st Agent. Mine!
(Rushes towards it.)

2nd Agent. (Scizing him)—Villain, thou liest!

1st Agent. Thy words are actionable! (To his Clerk.) Take them down.

3d Agent. The chance is mine! (Steals towards train while the others are quarrelling, and jumps in)

For London, ho!

(The train steams off—the other agents utter expressions of agony and dis-

(The train steams off-the other agents utter expressions of agony and dis-

appointment.)
1st Agent. A horse! a horse! a hundred for a horse! (Exeunt dispersedly.

SCENE II.—Like Shakspeare's "On a Ship at Sea," shall be "In a First-class Carriage on the Line."

Carriage on the Line."

Jenkins (an Agent, alone, looking at his watch nervously). When things of this sort are done, then 'tis well

They be done quickly; but this is too fast! [Carriage swings fearfully.]

The stoker must be drunk! he feels not how He bears the fortune of the Do'em Line,

And me, its Cæsar. Ha! What sound was that? [He looks out of the window.]

And me, its Cæsar. Ha! What sound was that? [He looks out of the window.]
Oh, agony! another special train
Is coming up behind, and I can see
The hated agent of the rival line!
'This Tomkins! Lo, with fiendish glee, he shakes
His fist at me from out his carriage window. [Franticly from front window.]
Stoker, more steam, or we shalt all be smashed.
His gestures say it is impossible!
Now, by my troth, but this is very dreadful. [With resignation.]
A victim to the company I fall,
And to my duty! [He folds the plans round his body, and then surveys himself.]
Yes; this is glory's genuine great coat!
So wraps the dying chief his country's flag
Around him! Never shall these cherished plans
Adorn proud Tomkins' triumph. Ha! it comes.

[A crash. Jenkins is shot out of the window. The carriage disappears

[A crash. Jenkins is shot out of the window. The carriage disappears in a cloud of small fragments.

Tomkins (without, à la O. Smith). Ha! ha! ha!

Tonkins (without, d la O. Smith). Ha! ha! ha! ha! ha!

SCENE III.—Exterior of the Office of the Board of Trade. A large illuminated clock in the centre points to half pust eleven. The hands move gradually forwards while this scene is going on. A crowd laden with papers is struggling to get in at the doorway.

Inspector Otway. What ho! John Smith!
A Host of Voices. Here! here! here! here! here! here! here! 'Inspector Otway (with dignity, but disgust). Methinks there be twelve John Smiths in the field,
And six call out each time, instead of one!
Once more! I summon John Smith, agent for
The Great North D.ddlesex and Grabbit Valley.
John Smith (extricating himself with difficulty from the crowd). I felt 'twas!

I! Lead on, !'Il follow thee!

[Rushes off. Inspector Otway solemnly beckoning him.
1st Mob. Well, you're a precious lot of fellers, you are!
2nd Mob Wells, you're a precious lot of fellers, you are!
2nd Mob. Well'son, methinks, is precious cheap to night,
Ven stags thus congregates!
3rd Mob. Twig that 'ere smouch.
4th Mob.

Wot 'Il take for yer hat'
[Agents turn away in silence. A wounded Agent is borne on by two

[Agents turn away in silence. A wounded Agent is borne on by two

Policemen.

Wounded Agent. Nay, leave me, friends. 'Twas nothing but a stun.

I'm better now; and what if broken !imbs
I'm better now; and points to the clock.

[Strikes an attitude, and points to the clock.]

Ente: Tomkins; he appears moody].

Tomkins: I wish I had not smashed him; yes, I wish They'd given the job unto another man.
Poor fellow! how he flew when my fast train
Ran into his! Tomkins, 'twas not the stoker—
'Twas thou that did'st the deed. Horrible thought, I am a Railway murderer; but, pshaw,
He would have done as much for me, I know;
And yet—poor Jenkins—we were fellow clerks;
Sat on one stool, swigged porter from one bottle.
Would that he lived!

[Enter Herkins, his head handaged, his arm in a sline.

Would that he lived! (Weeps).

[Enler Jenkins, his head bandaged, his arm in a sling. He staggers faintly forwards, speaking with long internals between the words].

Jenkins. The clock! The clock! What is the time of night?

Mine eyes are dim! I can—not—see—the—clock.

Policeman (gruffly). Quarter to twelve!

Jenkins.

Oh! bless thee for the word.

Policeman (grufily). Quarter to tweive:

Jankins.

Oh! bless thee for the word.

Jenkins hath managed to fulfil his trust,

Though wounded sore. Now I can die in peace.

Tomkins. That voice! (in horror).

Jenkins. My rival—once my friend—John Tomkins! say,

Was that well done to run into me so?

Tomkins Art thou a ghost—a spiritual Jenkins?

Jenkins, Not so—the real article! flesh and blood!

Tomkins (connulsively). He lives, he lives!

Jenkins (cheerfully). And no bones broke to speak of.

Tomkins. Come to my arms, much injured friend, Oh come—

[As they approach to embrace, Inspector Otway appears at the door.]

Inspector. George Jenkins!

Jenkins.

Ha! We'll put off our embrace

[Itushes into office.]

Until next time.

[Ilushes into office.

[During this scene the stage has been gradually cleared of agents with plans. The mob remain grouped right and left. The clock is within two minutes of twelle.]

Inspector Otway (with the door in his hand). Two minutes more and we shut up the shop;

And then 'twill not be opened, tho' Prince Halbert,
The Royal Consort, with his Princely babbies,

Cryed, "Open, Otway; open to thy Prince!"

[Clock strikes twelve; as the last stroke is heard, a cab drives furiously on. A huge plun is thrown from the front window, and falls between the door post and the door which Otway is just closing, so as to prevent his shutting it.]

Inspector Otway.—Od rot the plan! This is unregular!

Agent (leaping from a cab).—I call you all to witness I have made

[Sink's exhausted into the arms of the cabman. His packets are ex-

[Sinks exhausted into the arms of the cabman. His pockets are examined, and he is borne off into an adjoining tap.]

Inspector.—Well, that's the last whoc'er the next may be!

So help me! three strong men and a steam-engine.

[Hastily shuts door. Heavy bolts are heard to clank inside. All is

Interest state and the feath to transfer the entire that the entire the where within to warm me.

[A chaise and four gallops on. Three gents leap out.]

1st Gent. Past twelve!

2nd Gent.

Bone brown!

3rd Gent (uriously). Who dares to say done brown?

'Tis not we are to blame—it is the clocks!

[Shakes his fist at the

[Shakes his fist at the dial plate. I do impugn thy truth, thou lying clock

I do impugn thy truth, thou lying clock!
It is not twelve—it must not, cannot, be!
And thou, infernal post-boy (seizing him), did'st not say
Thou knew'st the Office of the Board of Trade,
And yet hast driven wildly, through all sorts
Of streets in Pimiico, and sold us thus!
Take that, and that, and that. (Kicks boy.)
1st Mob. Shame! Shame! Shame!
2nd Mob.
3rd Mob.
Ah!
3rd Gent. Bear with me, friends. Our's is a most hard case.
We've spent much money; we have had no dinner;
We got to town at ten, yet here we are,
Late after all. 'Tis very hard to bear!

[Buries his face in his here

We've spent much money; we have had no dimer;
We'got to town at ten, yet here we are,
Late after all. 'Pis very hard to bear!

Moh. Hal Ha! Ha! Ha! Sich spoonies! Sarves you right.

Moh. Hal Ha! Ha! Ha! Sich spoonies! Sarves you right.

Moh. Hal Ha! Ha! Ha! Sich spoonies! Sarves you right.

Moh. Han! Ha! Ha! Ha! Sich spoonies! Sarves you right.

Moh. Han! Ha! Ha! Ha! Sich spoonies! Sarves you right.

Moh. Han! Ha! Ha! Ha! Sich spoonies! Sarves you right.

Moh. Han! Ha! Ha! Ha! Sich spoonies! Sarves you right.

Moh. Han! Ha! Ha! Ha! Sich spoonies! Sarves you right.

Mand: Seene closes!

And so ends our drama of "The 30th of November, or the Plans Deposited." The title would not read badly on v minor playbil!

On Thursday the town was startled from its propriety by the announcement in the Times that Parliament was to beconvened in January, and measures taken for repealing the Corn laws Good, if true. Sir Roberthas just nicked it. Lord John's manifesto was a high bidding; only one higher was left, before the goling—passed into gone, and the public hammer knocked down the Peel Ministry. The wary customer has made the bid, and secured the lot. Peel can carry Free-trade—Lord John just now could not have done it. This decision comes apropost os et a trest all fears of a quarrel with our excellent brother Jonathan, whose bread-stuffs will now find a market. He knows better than to fight with a good customer, though his notions of meum and taum are very lax indeed. But he will learn, in time, that truth and honesty cannot be repudiated quite as readily as bank bonds, and that the power which assues these debentures, of which a stock in hand is given to each of us, on starting in life, is one which laughs at democratical vapouring, and columns of occupation.

A column of this novel kind is advertised to start for California. Each man to bring a rifle, or large shot gun; so much powder and shot; provisions; and a waggon for every family of eight. We would suggest the addition of a light field-piece for every half dozen fa

EARL STANHOFE AND THE CORN LAWS.—Earl Stanhope has written a letter, declining an invitation to dine with the Cambridgeshire Farmers' Association, in the course of which he speaks thus energetically upon the proposed repeal of the Corn Laws. The noble earl says:—"If that measure s to be considered as inevitable, from the zeal and perseverance of those who oppose Corn Laws, and from the lamentable torpor of those who ought to support them, I do not, like Lord Ashley, wish or seek any compromise, in order, as he expresses it, to 'break the force of an inevitable blow." On the contrary, if free trade is to be applied with respect to corn, the same principle must also be applied with respect to all other articles of general consumption, and to all the other products of British industry; and in such a case let the repeal of all protective duties be immediate and entire. Under such circumstances, I say again, as I did in the House of Lords, 'I throw down the gauntlet, and dare you to the attempt.'" Earl Stanhope speaks of the present Ministry in these terms:—"The free-trade pohcy of the present Ministers, who would never have been restored to power if their new Corn Laws and their new Tariff had been expected by those who supported them at the last general election—the base and treacherous and uprincipled conduct of so many of their adherents, who, by an utter disregard of their promises and professions, have covered themselves with indelible disgrace, and justly meurred the hatred or contempt of their fellow citizens—the indefatigable exertions and reckless attempts which are made by some enemies of the Corn Laws—and the culpable supineness of the agricultural community, which seems at present to be quite benumbed and paralysal—all these circumstances concur in placing this country in a state of the cut-most danger, from which it could be rescued only by that which I have so often, but so ineffectually, recommended—by energy and union."

Progon Flying.—On Monday, a pigeon, belonging to Mr. Dalton, of Kennington, fle

#### COLLECTION. OF THE BECKFORD SALE



HE SIXTH DAY (Wednesday), was, perhaps, the most attractive in the entire Sale. We briefly reported its results in our Journal of last week; but their importance, warrants portance warrants our return to some

of the items.
The several Lots disposed of on this day were the contents of the Crimson Drawing-room, en-graved in our No. for Nov. 22: they con-sisted chiefly of China, and Costly China, and Costly
Furniture; the competition for many of
the rarest articles being amusingly great.
Among the former
was a pair of Indian
Bottles, Mazarine
blue and gold (370),
which sold for five
guineas; a Cream
Ewer, figure subject,
mounted in silver
gilt (373), £8; a
pair of Chocolate
Cups (375), £6 15s.;
a pair of chamelled
Basins, 6 guineas;
a pair of scalloped
Dishes, 15 guineas!
Among the Furniture, an octagonal
Oak Table, the upper
part of deal, brought

VASE WITH CHINESE POEMS.

Oak Table, the upper part of deal, brought

C12 10s.; and the Fonthill Chairs four guineas each. The Florentine Mosaic Table (416) is, indeed, a superb article: "the centre is formed of a large oval lab of beautiful Oriental alabsater, and the exquisitely designed borders and devices are composed of lapis lazuli, hero antico, and other costly marbles: it is supported by boldly carved standards and trusses, with gilt mouldings and enrichments; dimensions, 6 feet 5, by 3 feet 9½ inches. The weight of this table was stated to be nearly 7 cwt. According to Mr. English's statement, his Grace the Duke of Hamilton would not have parted with it but for the circumstance that he had several others of the same description. On once suggesting a sale of some articles that might be dispensed with, this table was named, and Mr. Beckford expressed a determination not to take less than £1,000 for it. The original cost of it, said Mr. English, was only £150 less than that sold at Fonthill for £1,800. It was knocked down at 370 guineas. The fancy cabinets of various descriptions sold to-day were exquisitely designed and carved, and in every respect specimens of the most admirable skill in workmanship. They were disposed of in pairs at 30 and 36 guineas area;"

most admirable skill in workmanship. They were disposed of in pairs at 20 and 36 guineas a pair."—

Bath Chronicle.

Next, we have engraved (396) an exquisitely carved Ivory Vase and Cover, of Eastern workmanship, representing the metamorphoses of the Goddess Buddha; the inside lined with silver rilt.

the Goddess Buddha; the inside lined with silver gilt.

We now come to the Etruscan Vases, of which we spoke but incidentally last week. The first (417) is 17½ inches high, very perfect, and of exquisite form, enriched with figures emblematic of the Eleusinian Mysteries. This is engraved in the centre of the group at page 344 it sold for 30 guineas. Thenext (418) three lobe-lipped, is of rarer variety, and bears a griffin and three finely-drawn figures engaged in sacrifice; the leaves of the laurel worn by the victorious rider of the griffin being drawn figures engaged in sacrifice; the leaves of the laurel worn by the victorious rider of the griffin being of pure gold; this fine specimen of antique art realised 60 guineas. Then came the Etruscan Vase presumed to be unique (419): a black-bearded Bacchus, riding on a dromedary, is surrounded by minstrels and dancing figures: the zones of Bacchus and his attendants are enriched with beaten gold; and the graceful form of this precious vase has been much commended: after an intense competition, it was knocked down at 210 guineas! We have engraved the two vases last described. With respect to the large Etruscan Vase engraved last week, it may be remarked that it is common to ascribe representations on Etruscan Vases somewhat promiscuously, as emblematic of the Eleusinian Mysteries; but, in this case, the presentation of eggs, and the presence of other appropriate devices, are held to be sufficient for authenticity. Another peculiarity in this vase is the presence of a second are held to be sufficient for authenticity. Another peculiarity in this vase is the presence of a second pigment: the figures are of the colour of the clay (red), upon a black ground; and there is some appearance of white in the bracelets, anklets, &c., worn by the figures. The principal purchases of this day were for the Marchioness of Hastings, Lord W. Powlett, Marquis of Douglas, J. Morrison, Esq., of Fonthill, J. H. S. Pigott, Esq., — Hope, Esq., M.P., Mr. Robinson, and the British Museum.

Thursday (the Seventh Day) con-Thursday (the Seventh Day) consisted of the remainder of the contents of the Crimson Drawing-room; and the rarities from the Searlet Room, engraved last week: they comprised china; cabinets, coffers, and tables, agate vases, &c. The china birds on stumps of trees (one engraved last week) were boucht. china birds on stumps of trees (one engraved last week) were bought by Mr. Nathan, for fourteen guineas and a half; 477—a Japan cabinet basin, mounted in silver-gilt, brought the high price of £8 13s. A pair of pollard and Riga oak pedestal cabinets, with black marble plinths, and Italian porphyry slabs (in the Scarlet Room), were also knocked down to Mr. Nathan, for 74 guineas. The oak Fonthill pattern chairs pro-

duced £5 14s. per chair; bought by the same; as was also 500, a beautiful Oak Tripod, with a circular top of rare Lumachello marble from the Himalaya mountains; 37 guineas.

Next, we have engraved a group of Crystal, Agate, and Jasper Vases, &c.; chiefly from this Day's Sale. First, however, numerically, in the centre of the group, is a tall Crystal Vase and Cover, with silver-gilt mountings (379); and above it is a two-handled Jad Cup (421). To the right of the Crystal Vase, is (505), a Cup of beautiful ribbon Jasper, with gilt mountings, bought by Mr. Raven, for 8 guineas. Still further right is (514), a Tazza of botryioidal chalcedony, mounted on six chimeras, with coral pendant, and cover of precious agate, exhibiting an entire fortification, with rim of chased and engraved gold; the border dight with animals and arabesques, and the cover surmounted by a finely-sculptured Hercules in coral: this was knocked down to Mr. Raven, at 74 guineas. To the left of the centre Crystal Vase is (504), an Agate Vase, with elaborate silver-gilt mountings, and figures of Neptune and a dolphin; bought by Mr. Raven, for 20 guineas; and still further left; is (503), a dark, polished egg-shaped Agate, on a filagree gold stand, and surmounted by a group of flowers in gold, of antique workmanship; bought by the purchaser of the lot last named, for 10½ guineas.

We heave still to mention enother Engraviry—thet atteched to the

gold stand, and surmounted by a group of flowers in gold, of antique workmanship; bought by the purchaser of the lot last named, for 10½ guineas.

We have still to mention another Engraving—that attached to the initial at the commencement of this paper (512), a delicate Indian china Vase and cover, bearing scrolls and tablets, and Chinese poems.

The classic item in the opposite column, page 365, is one of a pair of Alabaster Tazzas, (lot 594,) 17¾ inches in diameter, with marked heads boldly carved in relief, the under part fluted; they are on bronzed tripod stands, 3 feet 9 inches high; the pair brought £14 3s. 6d.

Among the more costly lots of this day, were two green Crackle Jars, 20 and 22 guineas; very high prices. The pair of China Storks (one engraved last week) was bought by Mr. English, for £17 6s. 6d. The bamboo-pattern Chinese Coffee pots (one engraved last week) brought the large sum of 10 guineas. A pair of Riga and pollard oak coffers (520) was bought at 115 guineas, for the Marquis of Exeter: and an Egyptian-granite table was knocked down to Mr. Nathan at 34 guineas. Altogether, the China brought unprecedentedly high prices: in one instance, a pair of dishes, not worth 15s., produced £5. A single Agate cup and saucer, too, brought 23 guineas.

Friday, (the Eighth Day,) comprised the contents of the Belvedere, or Lantern; the two Libraries; the Sanctuary, and the Vestibule. These consisted of Cabinets and Console Tables; Etruscan Vases, old China, &c. There is little noticeable among the lots of furniture; the prices of the Etruscan Vases ranged from £5 to £24; Rossi's marble Statue of St. Anthony of Padua, and the Infant Saviour, (engraved last week,) brought £34 2s. 6d.; and the Peterhead granite Colosal Vase, (engraved in our No. for Nov. 22.) was sold for £94 10s. The very fine pair of Roman seats (Riga and pollard oak,) in the Vestibule, brought £27 6s.; and another pair to match, £28 7s. Among the old China were several extraordinary prices: as, a pair of Sevres Goblets, 10 guineas; four o



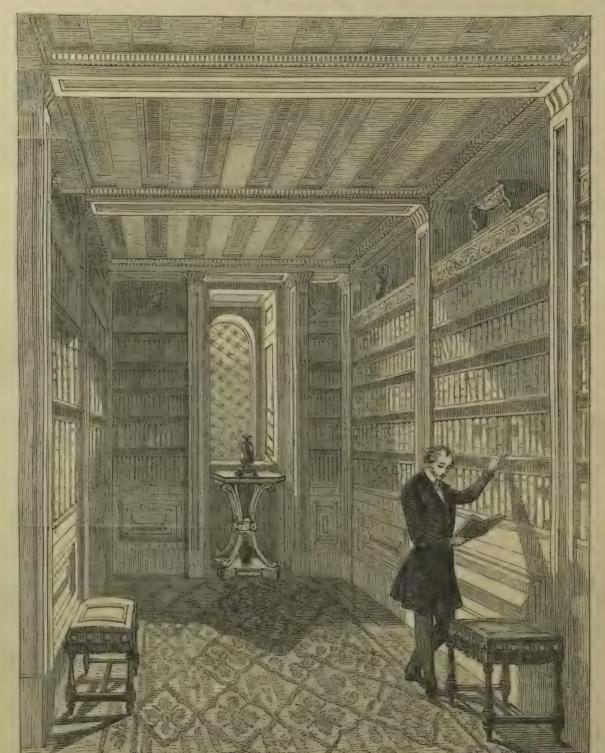
EXQUISITELY CARVED RASTERN IVORY VASE AND COVER.

this exquisite apartment are brought into perfect harmony; and it is altogether calculated for the enjoyment of "calm contemplation and poetic ease."

Thus terminated the Sale of the Beckford Collection of Rarities in Art; or, rather, a portion of them, for we understand that all the treasured objects Mr. Beckford especially cared for, have theen removed from the Tower to the mansion in Lansdown Crescent. There are, for instance, according to the well-considered report in the Bath and Cheltenham Gazette, "the Babylonish cup, formed of some vitreous substance, with figures brilliant in colour, and covered with figures so fused and blended with the material that it seems hopeless to conjecture what means have been employed to produce the effect. The candlesticks of standard gold, from designs by Holbein; or those still more rare, which, when the peerless Alhambra was in all its glory, formed a portion of its regal luxury. The mighty vase, sculptured from a single gem—the precious opal, polished throughout. Rubens made drawings of this wonderful vase, and separate drawings of the various details. The originals are, we believe, in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire; etchings from them, and also the engravings, are in the British Museum. Pinecones and vines, and various fruits sacred to Bacchus, are introduced on the exterior: yet the form suggests a sepulchral destination. We could enumerate hundreds of the finest works of the purest Greek, the Florentine, and the Italian art, some of which have cocasionally been seen in Lansdown Tower; others, which have always been kept in the cabinets built for their display in the apartments furnished purposely to receive them. Of Limoges enamel there were in the Tower dishes large as a warrior's shield; the border gorgeous arabesque, and the field displaying classical subjects, many of them designed by Julio Clovio; ivory, which revealed the very thoughts of that most eccentric, daring prince of artists, Benvenuto Cellini."

We should add, that the sale was ably conducted by the Auctioner, whose displayed in many well-timed anecdotes of the valuables and their possessors.

The following additional "jottings" from the Bath Chronicle, may be interesting:—
Since the memorable sale at Strawberry Hill, perhaps the auctioneer's hammer has not been invested with a trust of greater magnitude, or one which has proved more attractive to wealthy purchasers. That the dispersion of these rich possessions, amassed, as chasers. That the dispersion of these rich possessions, amassed, as they were, by a gentleman of such consummate discrimination and refined taste, as a collector of rare productions of art and nature, should excite more than ordinary attention, and hold out a powerful tempta-tion to men of his own class, was



#### THE BECKFORD COLLECTION. SALE

not to be wondered at. Connoisseurs, far and wide, knew of his vast collections, and contemplated their transfer into different hands as a momentous matter. Commissioned agents, of known reputation as experienced judges of articles of vertu, were deputed by opulent collectors, residing in different parts of the kingdom, to attend the sale, with almost ad libitum credentials for competition. Curators of various public museums, we are told, had also their agents at this important sele.

Among the conditions was one that no advance less than a shilling was to be taken on any bidding under £5, and above that sum, five shillings, and so on in proportion; but the competition was generally too spirited to require any monitory reference to the rule. The bidders would often leave the minimum boundary far behind, as if determined to steal a march on each other by leaps and strides, in order to secure the prize in view.

to steal a march on each other by leaps and strides, in order to secure the prize in view.

Among the notabilia of the First Day, we may mention ten cups and sancers (described as mazarine and gold and finely pencilled) knocked down at seven guineas; a set of 14 dessert enamelied dishes, at nine guineas; 11 enamelied plates at £5; and a pair of fine enamelied eggshell cups and saucers at £3 6s. But the lot which excited the warmest competition, and which was considered the greatest marvel as regards the sum for which it was knocked down, was that of four cups and saucers with rare yellow ground, which were bought at the price of twelve guineas and a-half! They were started at two guineas, and from that advanced at first but slowly, when a hint from the auctioneer respecting the value put upon them by the late possessor gave a sudden impulse to the biddings, and in a few moments they reached ten guineas, and thence, by two or three bounds, to the large sum for which they were sold. It is needless to say that expressions of astonishment passed round the room at such an enterprise in competitive bidding. The purchaser of these brittle gems, as if calculating on the possibility of an accident producing a great de-

preciation in their value, would not suffer them to be afterwards placed out of his view; and, taking them into his possession, he deposited them in a cabinet close by his side. The purchase in question has given rise to much surprise, as if the buyer had done an act which evinced a defective knowledge of the legitimate use of money. That his bargain is a dear one there is no doubt; but it is to be recollected that though the sum given for the articles far exceeded their intrinsic worth, their extreme rarity is such as to render their relative value, in a collection of curiosities, very high. It is probable that they cannot be matched; and this fact may be the true secret of the ardour with which they were competed for by the rival bidders. It is also to be remembered that a bidder, determined to have an article or articles at any price, being, perhaps, a purchaser otherwise to a large extent, has the opportunity of balancing against his excess in one instance several other purchases which prove to be good bargains.

In the Bath and Cheltenham Gazette, it is noted:—"We have watched the progress of the sale; and never did we witness such competition for what nine-tenths of the world would regard as trifles. China plates, for example, sold at 36 guineas the dozen, similar to what, upon ordinary occasions, might be purchased at five shillings each. Cups and saucers, perfectly useless from their delicacy, brought three and four guineas each. In this way, for china, which we fancy could be matched for fifty pounds, there has been realised five hundred and ninety guineas! We have observed artists employed in sketching the general forms of the beautiful Etruscan Vases, and making careful studies of the exquisite figures which embellish them. To the most uneducated eye, Mr. Beckford's selection of those precious works of remote antiquity conveys a feeling of admiration and wonder. Some of the figures are buoyant with life—the action spirited—and the flowing draperies waving in undulating lines of the most graceful comb



CRYSTAL, AGATE, AND JASPER VASES; CHALCEDONY TAZZA, &C.

a solemnity and grandeur of manner in the artistical arrangement, totally unlike anything that we had ever previously seen. It is really astonishing that mere outlines can be rendered so full of expression. We have been told that some of the figures, of animals especially, are not well drawn, the action being exaggerated; but this very extravagance is poetical, and adds to the charm. Severe study and careful investigation are needful to the understanding of such occult groups. But, apart from all that does not speak of heathen mythology, there is much that is deeply interesting in such admirably-perfect—we are told unique—specimens of that unquestionable evidence which antiquaries claim for the people who have ceased to live now upwards of two thousand years."



RARE THREE LOBE-LIPPED ETRUSCAN VASE.

### : MUSIC.

MR. H. PHILLIPS AND THE OPERA OF MARITANA.

We have received the following letter, which we willingly insert, premising that the Italics are those of the writer :-

We have received the following fetter, which we wanting it has the Halics are those of the writer:

2d December, 35, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

Sir,—I value so highly the admirable notices which at various times appear in your most interesting journal, relative to my profession, that I am induced to correct a little error.—I think—in judgment where you speak of me in "Maritana."

You say "I have vitiated my laste, and ruined my lover notes, by singing in America tenor songs."

I assure you, Sir, this is unfounded. I never do, or did sing tenor songs; and the lower part of my voice was at least twice the power I even boasted before, obtained by an accession of health in the pure and clear climate of America. Again, I avoided the possibility of vitiating my taste, by never singing any but classical songs, and those in the concert-room; for in the American theatres I did not appear.

My voice is naturally high, approaching within a semitone of a tenor; consesequently, the lower part of my voice was never powerful.

The music of "Maritana," charming and masterly as it is, is not suited, unforfortunately, to me, the melodies lying in the middle of my voice, where I have least power to express in tone or declaranation. This has a risen from two causes; first, that the composer, when those songs were written, had never heard me sing; and, secondly, that they are ill-placed, situations having been created after the opera was finished.

I trust these remarks may rid you of the impression that I have in any way neglected my study or practice, which is never likely I should, having arrived at that fortunate period when I am just wise enough to know that I am ignorant.

I am, Sir, your obliged servant,

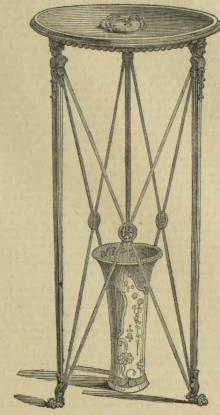
I am, Sir, your obliged servant, HENRY PHILLIPS.

We might leave the above communication without a note, inasmuch as Mr. Mr. Phillips candidly avows that the music is not suited to him; but the question arises whether we are to regard that eminent vocalist as a basso, a barytone, or a tenor. We have a distinct recollection—and a most pleasurable one—of having heard Mr. Phillips sing the bass parts in the operas of "Der Freyschutz," the "Oracle," the "Freebooters," the "Vampire," &c., at the English Opera House under Mr. Arnold's management. We presume that the music of Hela in the "Mountain Sylph," his original character, is for a bass; and it will not be denied, perhaps, that Mr. Phillips in the "Messiah,," "Creation," &c. has fulfilled the task allotted to the primo basso.

But if we come to another order of music, which Mr. Phillips, if he pleases, may call "classical," but which, according to the ordinary acceptation of that term, means something widely different, we would ask in what clef Mr. Phillips sings Charles Dibdin's tenor songs of "Post Meridian," "Jolly Dick the Lamplighter," Charles Dibdin's tenor songs of "Post Meridian," "Jolly Dick the Lamplighter," and other popular ballads? We will, however, refer to the ballad in Mr. Wallace's opera, "In Happy Moments," which is strictly within the range of the tenor clef, and if Mr. Phillips's voice be still a pure basso, why did he not descend the scale on Saturday night in the cadence, instead of taking the higher F in his natural voice. The cavatina, "This Heart by Woe O'ertaken," is again within the tenor range, save the opening movement, certainly better adapted for a bass voice, but which Mr. Phillips now, curiously enough, omits. We quite agree with him, that the songs are ill-placed, and that his forte is in tone and declamation. Mr. Phillips takes his rank in the last-menioned style with the veteran Braham, and we have no doubt that if the opportunity be afforded our veteran Braham, and we have no doubt that if the opportunity be afforded our great baritone, for such we must designate him, will take his revenge for the "misfit" in "Maritana."

THE MUSICAL SEASON OF 1846.

From the accounts that reach us from France, Italy, and Germany, the forth-coming season is likely to be extremely interesting. Letters from Vienna an-nounce that Parish Alvars, the harpist and composer, is about to return to this country, having given his farewell concert on the 16th of November, after a resi-



ALABASTER TAZZA.

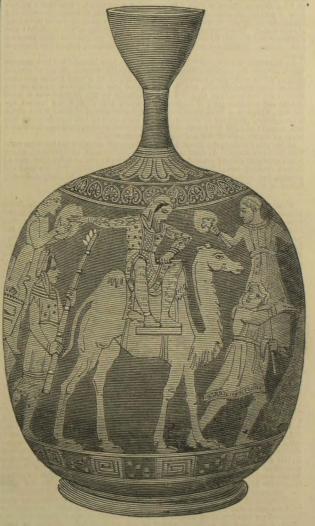
dence of ten years on the Continent. On this occasion he produced a Symphony and a Pianoforte Concerto, both of which elaborate works obtained the approbation of the critics and amateurs. The band of the Imperial Theatre executed these compositions admirably; and Czerny, the celebrated writer, expressed his warm appreciation of Mr. Alvars's genius to Mr. Ells, of "The Musical Union," who was present. Mr. Alvars is destined to have a rival in London in Mr. Reeves, an Irishman by birth, who has been also making a continental tour advantageously to his fame. Mr. Reeves is a first-rate harp performer, and in some respects an innovator. He is an excellent musician, and has extraordinarily executive faculty combined with profound feeling and consummate taste. There is a rumour that 0le Bull, the violinist, after a brilliant career in the United States, will revisit England.

Mendelssohn is expected for the Birmingham Festival. Meyerbeer may be looked for with Jenny Lind in the spring, although it is problematical whether the latter will sing in English. Molique, the violinist, projects a visit here. Lindpainter threatens to accompany Pischek in his next advent amongst us. Staudigl will be late in the season. Mrs. H. R. Bishop, after great triumpha in Italy, will be one of our fixed stars for the future. Miss Hayes, a young Irish lady of great beauty, who has been making a sensation in France and Italy, will make her débût in London. Miss Birch, who has found the air of the Scala too hot for a British prima donna, will be welcomed back to the locality that she ought never to have quitted, namely, the concert-room. Miss Bassano will follow her studies for the present in Florence. Travers, a cousin of Miss Romer, is favourably spoken of as a tenore robuste in Northern Italy. Mr. Jones, the basso, clings to the sunny climate, and eschews London fogs. A lady violoncello player will be amongst the novelties.

Mr. Benedict's new opera, the librato by M. St. Georges, and adapted by Mr. Bunn, will be produced at Drury Lane Th

## WHAT HAS JULLIEN DONE FOR ART?

The immense audiences congregated nightly at Covent Garden Theatre, suggests the above question; and, despite of the unbounded charlatanism of the lucky speculator, the answer must be, that if Jullien achieves nothing for art, he accomplishes a great deal for artists, and something for the public as well, inasmuch as the knowledge of instruments is promoted by his motley concerts. M. Jullien



ETRUSCAN VASE, PRESUMED TO BE UNIQUE.

certes, is not of the classic school like Bach, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn—he has no pretension, likewise, to the romanticism and mysticism of the modern German school. He is, also, neither an originator nor an inventor, for Strauss, Musard, Valentino, Fessy, &c., anticipated the Jullien potage, in the shape of promenade concerts, with the odd admixture of the profane with the sacred styles. Nor was M. Jullien of the Paris Bais Masqués the Jullien of the meridian of Greenwich. Extravagant he always was, as a conductor, but he was not outré as he is now.

Then, as a conductor of symphonies and overtures, M. Jullien's powers are mere moonshine. Such instrumentalists as Barret, Baumann, Lazarus, Platt, Jarrett, Howell, Casolani, Thirlwall, Tolbecque, Nadaud, &c., require no gyrations of his bâton, for classical music. Their effects arise from themselves—from spontaneity: if they followed Jullien they would be lost men. No! no! let his animated mass of Gallic origin have full swing in his Quadrilles, Polkas, and Waltzes—let his body undulate with the orchestral swing, and his stick quiver with a spasmodic beat—let him be a living illustration of his Turentelles,—but spare us the St. Vitus's dance in the Pastorale. The power of sound, but not Spohr's—is Jullien's element. He is supreme in brass—he is potent in parchment: Prospere and Chipp are his attendant demons—they are his familiars. M. Jullien has not even the melodrama of art in his nature. He is essentially a burlesque and pantomimic. He is the Policinlo of conductors, and the very embodiment of extravaganza as a composer.

Yes, M. Jullien, have an eye on your valuable copyrights. Caution the good public against "spurious imitations" of your profound inspirations. Fall foul of the unhappy wight who seeks to counterfeit your "British Navy." Into Chancery with the daring villains who purloin your bright thoughts. The man who makes music of a forge, and of the yells of a large crew, ought to be fostered and protected. There are critics who pretend that of all ar

HOMAGE TO SCHUBERT.—On the 19th of November, in Vienna, a performance of vocal music took place at the burial ground where the remains of Schubert, the celebrated song writer, are deposited. He died on the 19th of November, 1828, at the early age of 31. Three pieces were sung by a choir of male voices. "The opening dirge," writes a professor, "led by the tender and expressive tones of the tenor voices, in soft and protracted notes, followed in solemn progressions of imitative parts, awelling gradually into full harmony with the entire choir, produced the deepest emotion in the spectators." The young poets, painters, and musicians forming the singing party, assembled outside the cemetery, the Catholic priests forbidding music within a burial ground.

Provincial Concrets.—Great success has attended the tour of Madame Dulcken, the pianiste; Mdlle, Schloss, the vocalist; Mr. John Parry, &c., in the northern and midland counties.

Saceed Harmonic Society.—On Friday next, Handel's "Messiah" will be given, at Exeter Hall. The Fifth Concert of the British Musicians, at Erat's Saloon, is on Monday next.

Saloon, is on Monday next.

#### THE THEATRES.

The approach of Christmas brings with it a lull in the dramatic world—at least as far as the public are concerned, for all behind the curtain is in more than usual bustle. The theatrical critic enjoys, at this time, a short holiday, to prepare himself for heavy work, on and atter "boxing night," when, not being endowed

nesset as far as the public are concerned, for all beaind the curtain is in more than usual bustle. The theatrical critic enjoys, at this time, a short holiday, to prepare himself for heavy work, on and atter "boxing night," when, not being endowed with the power of becoming ubiquitous at will, he is compelled to pass many evenings successively in playhouses, witnessing the novelties brought out for the holiday folks, until his visions are of nothing else but clowns insulting elderly ladies and intelligent tradesmen—harlequins jumping through clock-faces—and fairies dancing in the glare of blue fire. There has been but little novelty since our last notices: the bills of nearly all the houses have remained unchanged.

At Drury-Lane, Mdlle. Flora Fabbri has made a great hit, as we predicted she would do. We cannot call another instance to mind of a dancer so rapidly taking a position as a public favourite. Wallace's opera of "Maritana," followed by the ballet, fills the house every night, and is likely to do so up till Christmas.

M. Jullien has nothing to complain of at Covent Garden, where his promenades are in greater vogue than ever. Besides being the Colossus of concerts, he is the Polyphemus of posting-bills; and has now nearly covered one wing of the theatre with an enormous placard proclaiming the triumph achieved by the navy quadrilles. As a mere specimen of typography this placard monstre is worth going to see; and it has the advantage of being a gratuitous exhibition. The most praiseworthy activity still characterizes the management of the Haymarket. Close upon the success of "The Miseries of Human Life," Mr. Webster has produced "Railway Bubbles"—an admirable farce by Mr. Stirling Coyne, which was received on Saturday evening with uproarious applause. The principal character, Mr. Gorman Hudson, a harum-scarum Irishman, is played to the life by Mr. Hudson, and the situations arise out of this gentleman's being mistaken for the real "Railway King," in which capacity he is pounced upon by two projectors

and candour. Mademoisele St. Marc and Lafont, as usual, played the principal parts.

At Sadler's Wells, the "Winter's Tale" has been brought out in a manner which calls for the highest commendation; both with respect to the admirable style in which every part was played—and especially by Messrs Phelps and Graham as Leonies and Camillo, and the great care and intelligence shown in the general getting up of the play. The statue-scene in the fifth act was a most artistic and exquisite piece of stage arrangement, and elicited the loudest applause. There is a level excellence in the productions of Sadler s Wells which is exceedingly gratifying to witness. Every part, even to the most humble, was well played: and the "Winter's Tale" achieved the same success that has waited upon all the revivals of this praiseworthy management.

At the other houses, the pieces now in the bills will carry on the business very well until Christmas. At the STEAND Theatre, on Tuesday, an individual, when performance of Hamite created such a memorable rich two or three years ago at Covent Garden, essayed another public appearance in Shylock. We were not present, but understand that the theatre was the scene of a disgraceful tumult, reflecting but little credit upon any of the parties concerned in it.

present, but understand that the theatre was the scene of a disgraceful tumult, reflecting but little credit upon any of the parties concerned in it.

WILL OF EARL STENCER.—The will of the late Right Honourable John Charles, Earl Spencer, has been proved by his brother, the present Earl, the sole executor; the personal estate within the province of Canterbury was sworm under #160,000. His lordship has devised and appointed all his manors, &c., freehold, copyhold, or leasehold, in the Counties of Nottingham, Lincoln, and York, to his brother, the present Earl (heretofore the Hon. Frederick Spencer), subject and chargeable with the payment of the legacies and annuities, and in exoneration of any mortgages or other incumbrances. He has left to the Reverend Christopher Nevill, and to his brother George Nevill, Esq., £10,000 each. To Dr. Loudon, of Leamington, an annuity of £100. To his bailiff, John Hall, a legacy of £1,000, and all the short-horned cattle on the farm in Nottinghamshire, or £2,000, should the present Earl wish to preserve the breed and to retain the same; and to John Elliott, his bailiff on his Northamptonshire estates, he has left a legacy of £2,000 Liberal annuities to his principal servants, his huntsman, gamekeeper, gardemer, butler, and annuities and legacies to other of his servants, male and female. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his brother, the Right Honourable Frederick Earl Spencer. His Lordship's will, with a codicil, was made in the year 1840. He latterly resided on his estate at Althorp, Northamptonshire, and died on the 1st of October last, aged 63.

The Manuscaipt of Gran's Elegy.—A great poetical curnosity was sold on Saturday, by Messrs. Evans, at their rooms, in New Bond. street, in the course of a sale in which were numerous books, with manuscript notes by the poet Gray, and various letters, &c., from him to various friends. As may be easily imagined, the sale excited very greal interest. The great curiosity, however, was a copy of "Gray's Elegy in a Co

#### THE MARKETS

supplies of cats, the cat trade must be considered firm, at full prices. Both behas and bull, at a decline of from is to 2s per quarter. In flow no alternation.

\*\*Jish.\*\*—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 54s to 62s, ditto, white, 59s to 62s; Norfolk and Suffered, 54s to 68s; ditto, white, 59s to 62s; dits, colors, 52s; dis g. 32s to 31s; malting ditto, 32s to 33s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 53s to 57s; brown ditto 53s; Kingston and Ware, 93s to 61s; Chevalier 63s to—s; Yorkshire and Lincolnance feed 52s to 52s; observed the state of the first of the state of the

is to 47s; Stockton, and a bright of the control of

uarter. English Clover seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 52s to 55s; white 60s to 62s; extra
68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra
68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra
68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra
69s per cut.
69s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra
69s. Foreign, red, 40s to 62s; extra
69s. Foreign, red, 40s to 62s; extra
69s. Foreign, red, 40s to 62s; extra
69s. Foreign, red, 40s to 63s; extra
69s. Foreign, red, 40s to 68s; extra
6

cwt.

---The late improvement in the demand has fallen off, but holders are not disposed to cept at previous rates.

---Bengal is 6d per cwt cheaper. In other kinds of rice very little doing.

----Currants are in better request, at rather more money. In other kinds of fruit a

bisiness is doing. don't about the bisiness is doing. In other kinds of fruit a business is doing.

One of the bisiness is doing to the large arrivals, positions.—The demonstrate fallen from is to 2s per cwt. Foreign butter dull, and 2s to 3s per, the best Friesland selling at 100s to 100s per or the foreign butter steady, at 5is per for Dorset, and 1st per dozen for fresh. Bacon dull, amprical commisse considered is lower. Prime sizeable Waterford, landed, 50s to 5sis, and heavy, 18s to 50s per cwt. Indeed, 40s to 5sis, and heavy, 18s to 50s per cwt. Indeed, 50s to 5sis, and heavy, full prices.

C. on the spot, is selling in small parcels at 42s. Town-made, fine, at 42s 6d to er cwt.

per out.

lay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 15s; clover do, £4 10s to £5 16s; straw, £1 to £1 14s per load.

cala.—Adars, 15s: Old Pontop, 14s; Ord's Redheugh, 14s 6d; New March, 15s; Lambton, ; Adelaide Fes, 17s; and Sidney's Hartley, 16s 6d per ton.

ope.—Comparatively little is doing in this market, but in prices we have no alteration to cot.

port. Potatoes.—Selected samples of potatoes move off freely, at 100s to 120s per ton, b Potatives.—Scienced samples of potatoes into the newspace and respectively, at our quotations see, from 2s 10d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 6d to 5s; veal, 4s to 5s, and pork, 3s 4d to 5s 4d per 8 1bs, to sink the offals

Newgate and Leadeshall.—A steady trade has prevailed since our last report, and prices are well supported. Beef from 2s 6d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; and pork, 5s 4d to 5s 4d per 8 1bs, by the carcase.

ROBERT HEREERT.

Nengate and Londandial—New Latesty trade has prevalled mace our last report, and prices are well supported. Best from 25 of 10 3 841 mutton, 3s 44 to 46 of 1 veal, 3s 1041 to 4s 1041 and park, self to 58 of 19 or 18 by 10 the carcase.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

The English Market, on Monday, opened with considerable firmness, and a growing confidence was visible in the state of things generally. Consols quoted 94 to 1, for Money, and 954 for Time. This improved feeling control of the co

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 28.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 28.—4th Dragoon Guards: Enaign T. B. Williams to be Cornet, vice J. S. P. Clarke. 5th: Cornet J. Henley to be Lieutenant, vice Sir W. H. Don, Bart.; Ensign H. Peard to be Cornet, vice Henley. thic Cornet S. J. Mortou to be Lieutenant, vice Lord Alan Churchill; T. Heywood to be Cornet, vice Morton. 17th Light Dragoons: Cornet W. I. Anderton to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice the Hongren Guards: Capt. R. Younghusband to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Counghusband; Sec. Lieut. F. A. Thesigner to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice vice Count Stopford.

Scotch Fusilier Guards: Lieut.-Col. G. G. Tuite to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice F. H. Turner; Lieut. and Capt. F. H. G. Seymour to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Tuite; Ensign and Lieut. Sir A. K. Macdonald, Bart, to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Seymour; Second Lieut. Lord A. F. C. W. Vane to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Sir A. K. Macdonald, Bart, to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Seymour; Second Lieut. Lord A. F. C. W. Vane to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Sir A. K. Macdonald, Bart.

onald, which is the state of th

Rifle Brigade.—J. E. Boileau to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lord A. Vane; the Hon. L. Curson to be Second Lieutenant, vice Tresiger.

STAFF.—Major G. C. Mundy to be Driegler.

STAFF.—Major G. C. Mundy to be Joined in the Army.

BRIVET.—Castain R. Yourghusband to be Major in the Army.

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TURBDAT, DRC. 2.

FOREIGN OFFICE, DRC. 1.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Robert L. Loughead, as Consul at Londonderry for the United States of America

WHITEHALL, DRC. 1.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Robert George Chipperfield. Gent, of the city of Canterbury, to be a Master Extraordinary in the Higu Court of Chancery, BANKRUPTCLES ANNULLED.—J. SWALLOW, Manchester, sharebroker. S. MAY and PRICE MOUTRAM, Shrewbury, Crapers.

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Charlton Church, the Rev. Altree Shart, or Lieutenant-Colonel Weller, 18th Regiment.

At Stoke St. Gregory, Somersetshire, the Rev. William Halfhead.—Mariann daughter of Richard John Thompson, Esq., of Kirby-hall, Yorkshire.—At New Colle ford, after a few days' illness, the Rev. Rice Price, M.A.. Fellow of that Society.—A field, Sussex, Edward Holmes Baldock, Esq.—At the Royal-York Crescent, Clifton, Fawcett, Esq.—In Thurloe-sque bert Pedder, Esq., for many years a resident at Brighton, and a magistrate for Sussex Highgate, Samuel Crosley, Esq.—The Rev. John Graham, late curate of St. Hackney.—At Baden-Baden, John Hay, Esq.—At Nice, siter a short illness, Majon Badham Thornhill, K.H., late of the 60'h Royal Rifes.—At Foyer's House, Inverner Annie Augusta, the wife of Thomas Broadwood, Esq.—At Eaton-square, Lucy, daug

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CAPTION:—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the untradennual-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same onnern, has been resorted to in nany instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no onneed to be the connected on the property of the connected with any other house in or our of London; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should (to prevent disappoint ments, &c.) call at, or send to, 154, Minories, or S. Aligarte, oppositions. ANCING, with Exercises to give natural ease and elegance to the figure.—Mrs. FREDERICK FINNEY, late Miss Kenward's Academy, is now open, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Mondays and Thursdays, at Two o'Clock, and at heer residence, Tottenham-green, on Wednesdays, at Half-past Two.

ANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarins Valse, and Valse a Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Academy on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Academy on Wednesday and Satur ay. Terms may be 'ad on application as above.

HRISTMAS PRESENTS.—LOTT'S Ninth Annual Grand
Distribution of Christmas Presents, Rich Cakes Ornamented, &c.; 1233 prizes, in 5000
bares, one shilling each; the drawing to commence at two o'clock, on Monday, December
sth, at Brunswick House, 11, Bridge-street, Lamberth. The prizes are all of the best quality,
ith artistical decorations, and worthy of public inspection.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 388, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

ESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS.

HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventrees of
the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most
finished Style, in Six Lessons, for Oue Guines. The correctness of this mode can be full
ulbatantiated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Millinery rooms.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. REDUCTION ON NELSON'S PACENT GELATINES, for making BLANC MANGE, JELLIES, &c. Solid Packets, from 6d to 10s. each, by most respectable Chemists, Grocers, Oilmen, and Confectioners; of whom also may be had NEJSON'S LEMON-FLAVOURED GELATINE LOZENGES, an article particularly refreshing and nourishing, and giving great relief in Coughs, and all affections of the Throat—14, Bucklersbury, London.

CAUTION.—W. BERDOE feels it due, both to the public and himself, to state, that certain parties are dishonestly attaching his name, address, and label to garments, intended to pass as his, also to a professedly waterproofing composition, neither of which are made by him but heir sale (the parties travelling for the superposition, proved, producing, both in London and the provinces, a rich harvest. Many hose plant argely, under the idea of being "sole agents" for their respective towns. BERDOE'S well-known and really WATERPROOF OVER COATS, &c., are made and sold in London, this 469. Confull (north side), and sold by W. B. "a agents, in various towns throughout the kingdom. An extensive assortment for the present winter now completed.

Construction of the present winter now completed the present winter now completed the property of the present of the

FURS. — VALUABLE DISCOVERY. — The Proprietors of the RUSSIAN and CANADIAN FUR COMPANY, 244 REGENT-STREET, respectfully interest the Nobility and Gentry that they have succeeded in discovering preventive to the learner of FURS BY MOTH, by a new process in the decessing of their Skins. Their now complete, and largest in the kingdom, and all prepared by the above-named process—is sow complete, and and they will be novelined for the Season. Their beauty and freshment cannot be excelled; and they will be not complete, and they will be not complete, and they will be not complete. Furs Cleaned and mapped to the beauty and freshment he prices usually charged. Furs Cleaned and company to the process. Boas, he kingdom.—E. C. BOURNE, Managung Proprietor, Russians and Canadian Fur Company, articles may be obtained.

NOTHING could be better devised than NICOLL'S REGISTERED PALE FOT to suit the ever-variable nature of our climate, forming, as it
now does, not only the sine qua mon of the railway traveller, but is equally so for any gentleman taking out-door exercise. It may be said distinctly to mark the costume of the unineteenth century, if that is righly scalled marked which is only conspicuous for an unpretending
and graceful bearing, the swearer feeling so much at ease. Certainly as an over-cost it is
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NGLISH and SCOTTISH LAW LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN ASSOCIATION.

12, Waterloo-place, London; 119, Princes-atreet, Edinburgh. Established in 1839

Subscribed Capital, One Million.

This Association embraces:—

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RISK CONTINGENT UPON LIFE: immediate, deferred and contingent amounties and -ndowments.

A COMPREHENSIVE AND LIBERAL SYSTEM OE LOAN, (in connexion with life assurance), on undoubted personal security, or upon the security of any description of assignation of the English and Scotch systems of assurance, by the respective of the control of the English and Scotch systems of assurance, by the respective of the control of the English and Scotch systems of assurance, by the respective of the control of the English and Scotch systems of assurance by the respective of the control of the English and Scotch systems of assurance by the respective of the control of the English and Scotch systems of assurance by the respective of the control of the English and Scotch systems of assurance by the respective of the control of the English and Scotch systems of assurance by the control of the English and Scotch systems of assurance by the control of the English and Scotch systems of assurance by the control of the English and Scotch systems of assurance by the control of the English and Scotch systems of assurance by the control of the English and Scotch systems of assurance by the control of the English and Scotch systems of the control of the English and Scotch systems of assurance by the control of the English and Scotch systems of assurance by the control of the English and Scotch systems of assurance by the control of the English and Scotch systems of assurance by the control of the English and Scotch systems of assurance by the control of the English and Scotch systems of assurance by the control of the English and Scotch systems of assurance by the control of the English and Scotch systems of assurance by the control of the English and Scotch systems of assurance by the control of the English and Scotch systems of the control of the English and Scotch systems of the control of the English and Scotch systems of the control of the English and Scotch systems of the control of

A union of the English and Scortch systems of assurance, by the removal of all difficulties experienced by parties in England effecting assurances with offices peculiarly Scotch, and vice versa.

An extensive legal connexion, with a direction and proprietary composed of all classes.

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Lists of Shareholders, prospectuses, and all necessary tables and forms may be had, and or very information obtained, on application personally or by letter, address may be had, and or or to any of the agents of the Association in the principal towns of either country.

Assurances may be effected on Wednesdays and Fridays, or (specially) on any other day on application at the office, 12, Waterloo-place.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

13, WATERLOO-PLACE, LONDON.

Lieut.-Col Sir FREDERICK SMITH, K. H., R.E. Chairman Col. Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT, C.B., K.C.H., R.E. Deputy Chairman Gol. Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT, C.B., K.C.H., R.E. Deputy Chairman Gol. Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT, C.B., K.C.H., R.E. Deputy Chairman Gol. Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT, C.B., K.C.H., R.E. Deputy Chairman Gol. Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT, C.B., K.C.H., R.E. Deputy Chairman Gol. Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT, C.B., K.C.H., R.E. Deputy Chairman Gol. Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT, C.B., K.C.H., R.E. Deputy Chairman Gol. Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT, C.B., K.C.H., R.E. Deputy Chairman Gol. Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT, C.B., K.C.H., R.E. Deputy Chairman Gol. Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT, C.B., K.C.H., R.E. Deputy Chairman Gol. Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT, C.B., K.C.H., R.E. Deputy Chairman Gol. Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT, C.B., K.C.H., R.E. Deputy Chairman Gol. Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT, C.B., K.C.H., R.E. Deputy Chairman Gol. Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT, C.B., K.C.H., R.E. Deputy Chairman Gol. Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT, C.B., K.C.H., R.E. Deputy Chairman Gol. Sir WILLIAM GOSSETT, C.B., K.C.H., R.E. Deputy Chai

Persons assured in this Gano and the sectual value of the policies, was apportion A Bonus, amounting to thirty per cent, on the sectual value of the policies, was apportion to the assured at the recent first septennial meeting, held in the year 1844.

JOSEPH C. BRETTELL, Secretary

TABLE STREET, Southampton-row, Russells Weigh Scarman, Esq., 130, Regenter (Fary's Gay's Inn-lane

Mr. Bathgate, 45, Gough-street, Gray's Lording Scarman, Lording Weight Scarman, Esq., 130, Newsate street | Charles Mannfeld, Esq., 92, Gray's Inn-lane

Mr. James Bathgate, 45, Gough-street | Charles Mannfeld, Esq., 92, Gray's Inn-lane

Mr. James Bathgate, 45, Gough-street | Charles Mannfeld, Esq., 92, Gray's Inn-lane

Mr. James Bathgate, 45, Gough-street, Gray's Mr. James Fitt, 12, King's-terrace, Bagnigge Weils Thomss Carman, Jun., 120, Newsate street, Gray's Lording Weight Scarman, Jun., 120, Newsate street, Gray's Lording Weigh

A SHLEY'S ANTI-DEPILATORY EXTRACT, warranted to STOP the HAIR from Falling OFF; also, to FREE the HEAD immediately from SCURF. Sold by Ashley, Post-office, Frixton, in bottles, half-pints, 2s. 5d.; pints 4s. 5d.; quarts, 7s. 6d.; and may be had from all respectable Perfumers and Chemists throughout the kingdom.— Wholesale, by Ashley, Brixton: Babclay, Fartingdom-street; Sanger, 500, Oxford-street; Pancy, Strand, near Temple-bur; Frillips, Perfumer, Budge-row; and at HOYBBDEN's, Crown-street, Finsbury.—Numerous Testimonials with each bottle. A Quart sent to any part of the Kingdom on receipt of 8s.

P OWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, for inducing an exuberant

growth of HAIB, and for imparting a permanent gloss, and a tendency to curl, remains unrivalled —Weakness, Premature Greyness, Relaxation, and tendency to fall off, being entirely prevented by this "necomparable" o'll.

CAUTION.—The "ords" Rowland's Macassar Oil" are engaved in two lines on the Wrapper, and on the back of the Wrapper nearly: 1500 times, containing 29,023 letters.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s.

Family Bottles (equal to four small) (0s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per Bottle.—Sold by the Proprietors, at 20, HATTON.64RDEN, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

"a" All other "MACASSAR OILS" are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS!!

POWLAND'S ODONTO; or, PEARL DENTIFRICE; a White Powder for the TEETH, compounded of the choicest and most recherche ingredients of the Oriental Herbal—the leading requisites of eleanliness and efficacy being present in the highest possible degree. It extirpates all tartarous adherions to the Tech, arrests the further progress of decay, and ensures a pearl-like whiteness to the cana elled surrous. The Breath also attains a fragrant sweetness truly grateful to its possessor. Price, 2s. 9d. per box.

Cautien.—To protect the Public from Fraud, "A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden," is (by desire of the Hon Commissioners of Stamps) engraved on the Government Stamp affixed on each.

\* All others are Fraudulent Imitations.

Stamp affixed on each.

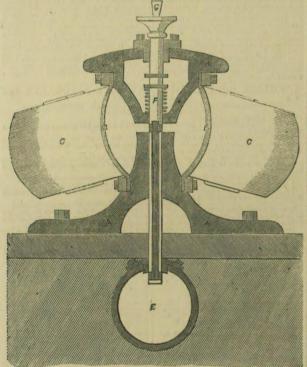
\*\*All others are Fraudulent Imitations.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS in Ten Minutes after use is insured by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—ANDTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF ASTHMA.—Mrs. Gordon, of Flooker's-brook, Chester, had long been given up as incurable, and was in the last stage of asthma, had been many weeks cundued to bed, her sufferings were dreadful, she could not sleep for couching, &c. The first two wafers she took relieved her cough; as hour atter she had a comfortable refreshing sleep, and twelve days after, was able to walk out. Mrs. Gordon will be happy to reply to any inquiries.—Mar h 26, 1945.—DL. Locock's Wafers give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthmas, consumption, coughs, colds, &c. They taste most pleasantly. Price, 1s. 18d., 2a. 9d., and its. per box. By Da Silva and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, Loudon. Sold by all Druggists.

#### SYSTEM OF RAILWAY LOCOMOTION. NICKELS'S NEW

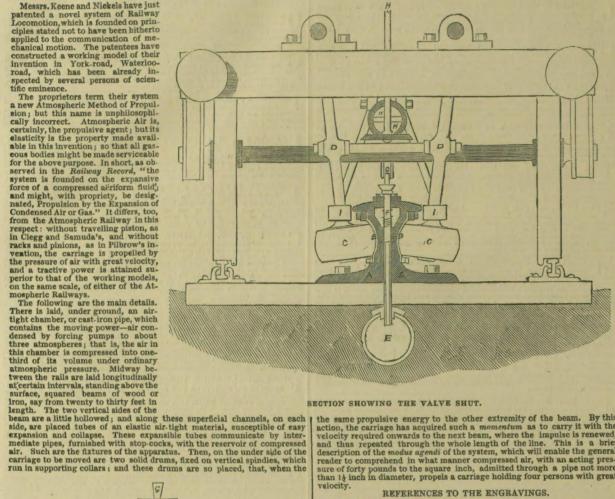
Messrs. Keene and Nickels have just patented a novel system of Railway Locomotion, which is founded on principles stated not to have been hitherto applied to the communication of mechanical motion. The patentees have constructed a working model of their invention in York-road, Waterlooroad, which has been already inspected by several persons of scientific eminence.

The proprietors term their system



SECTION SHOWING THE VALVE OPEN.

carriage, moving on its independent wheels upon the rails, passes over the horizontal beams, they embrace the two vertical sides, and closely compress the lateral elastic tubes, so as to leave no air passage beyond the point of contact. Now, imagine the carriage thus equipped to be stationary over that which we will call the anterior extremity of one of the beams, from which point motion is to begin. A stop-cock in the connecting tube is opened; and, instantaneously, a portion of the compressed air from the reservoir rushes by its expansive force into the two lateral flexible tubes, and meeting resistance on the line of compression of the two drums, it drives them, and consequently the carriage, forward; following them with



SECTION SHOWING THE VALVE SHUT.

the same propulsive energy to the other extremity of the beam. By this action, the carriage has acquired such a momentum as to carry it with the velocity required onwards to the next beam, where the impulse is renewed, and thus repeated through the whole length of the line. This is a brief description of the modus agendi of the system, which will enable the general reader to comprehend in what manner compressed air, with an acting pressure of forty pounds to the square inch, admitted through a pipe not more than 1½ inch in diameter, propels a carriage holding four persons with great velocity.

REFERENCES TO THE ENGRANCES

### REFERENCES TO THE ENGRAVINGS.

REFERENCES TO THE ENGRAVINGS.

A A. Iron Flange forming the inside of the Valves.

B B Diaprahms, composed of leather, canvase, and Gutta percha, forming outsides of Valves C C Prinors, turning on the axies, D D.

E Main Fige, containing compressed air.

C C Prinor Tube for admitting the compressed air from the Main Fige, E, to the interior.

of the State, for depressing the Spring Tube.

H G Gear for raining or depressing State.

II Rods for supporting Pinions.

The Gutta percha above-mentioned, is a gum lately introduced from Singapore: it possesses properties which render it superior to caoutchouc: it is uinjured by heat or acids, is clastic, but possesses more tenacity; and at 212° Fabrenheit, can be moulded into any form, or two pieces can be kneaded together with the fingers, and the joint made as strong as the original substance.

The mechanical success of the new system is castaly and devices the contraction of the percentage of the new system is castaly and devices the contraction of the new system is castaly and devices the contraction of the new system is castaly and devices the contraction of the new system is castaly and devices the contraction of the new system is castaly and devices the contraction of the new system is castaly and devices the contraction of the new system is castaly and devices the contraction of the new system is castaly and devices the contraction of the contract

stance.

The mechanical success of the new system is certain; and taking the fact as established, that loaded carriages can be propelled with adequate velocity on ordinary Railways, by this method, the following are some of the advantages to be gained. There is a perfect command of speed, and greater facility of arresting motion. There is less oscillation, and less vibration. There is no long train: for, on the Compressed Air System, it is not necessary to link even two carriages together; each may take its own impulse from the continuous reservoir independently, and they may follow on the same line at any intervals of distance. Again, steeper gradients are overcome than by other systems; there is no leakage or loss of power beyond the actual amount required for working; the real quantum of power expended in the propulsion of a determinate load remains to be determined by actual trial; the rest being in favour of the superior economy of this New System.

### CHESS

- To Correspondents.—"R. M."—Checkmate, we find, can be given with the marked Pawn, aided by King and Queen, even though the Pawn is on a Bishop's file, as the following termination will show. White: King at his Tih, Q at K R 6th, and P at K B 6th. Black: King at his Kt square. This position is not difficult to obtain; and, having got it, you have only to checkmate with the Pawn next move. "J. W. N."—The problem you imperfectly describe is a very difficult one. Place the men thus:—White: K at Q kith, B at Q 4th, Kt at Q B 8th, Pawns at Q B 4th and Q R 3rd, Black: K at Q R 3rd, P at Q R 5th. White plays first, and gives mate in four moves.
- male in four moves.

  "R. L. L."—A feeble imitation of the well-known Indian problem, and only suited
- "R. L. L."—A feeble imitation of the well-known Indian problem, and only suited to very young players.

  "J. R. A."—There are situations, when the Chess-board is comparatively clear, in which a great player may calculate twelve moves forward correctly, but it is very unusual to look so far in advance.

  "Chesso-Mania."—Direct to the Editor of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," Careystreet, Lincoln's-inn.

  "E. A." and "X. Y. Z."—We are unacquainted with the game.

  "Cymro."—The emendation of Mr. Bollon's problem, No. 92, by "Pedona" and "J. T. M." is unavailing.

  "A Tyro."—Get "The Chess-Player's Chronicle" or "Heydebrant's Handbuch."

  "J. G." and "F. H."—See the note to the solution of M. Kling's problem, 96, in our last.

  "A. B.," Middlesex.—The solution sent is wrong; Black, for his second move, would play R to Q 2nd, and then R to Q 3rd, &c. Your letters should be addressed to the Editor.

"J. E. G.," Gosvell-street.—What is meant by the extraordinary diagram with multitudes of Kings, Queens, and other pieces, which you have forwarded? It is to us incomprehensible. If a plain diagram, with the position of the pieces in the problem you allude to, is sent, a solution shall be returned. The Paun must not go "to Queen" in a marked Pawn game.

"Juvenis."—Better never attempt the solution of Chess problems at all than solve them by moving the men. If you addict yourself to the practice of touching the pieces while examining a problem, you will long to do the same in actual play, and your mind will become impatient under the difficulty of a complicated position; the result of which will be, that, instead of thoroughly looking through it, you will jump at a conclusion, and, in nine cases out of ten, lose the game.

"H. W."—The rule which admits of either player having more than one Queen on the board at a time is not universally acknowledged throughout the Chess world.

"Iota,"—We agree with you that ingenious makes given in actual play are always instructive and entertaining for young players. The two following, which recently occurred, are not very complex. In the first, which was the end of a game between Mr. Staunton and Capt. Evans, the men stand thus:—White: King at his R sq., Q at her B 2nd, R at Q R sq., B at K St.d, Q ther B 3nd, R at K B sq., B at K St th, And Q K 2nd. Black having to play mates by force in five moves. The second arose in a game played by Mr. E.F., of Plymouth, against another amateur. Place the men thus:—White: K at his R sq., R at Q K t'th, B at Q B 6th, Kt at Q R 7th, Pawn at Q K t's 6th. Black: K at Q S sq., Q at K K t th, At A R 1th, Pawn at Q K t's 6th. Black: K at Q S sq., Q at K K t th, at K R 6th, Pawns at K R 2nd, and mated in five moves.

moves.

Communications received with thanks from "W. B. C.," "G. S.," "G. P.,"

"H. B.," "C. H. S.," "R. M.," "H. W.," "J. W.," and "E. F.," Phymouth.

Solutions by "J. B.," "A. B. K.," "F. N. M.," "Rev. R. M.," "W. C.,"

"J. B. P.," "J. C.," Maraxisin; "An Amateur," "K. X.," "J. R. H.,"

"H. Y. C.," "Knight," "A Constant Reader," "J. R.," "Ebur," "J. W.,"

"Chesso-Mania," "P. W.," "S. H. P.," "J. G.,," "J. E. C.," "J. H.,"

"Automaton," "Pedona," and "Larry" are correct. Those by "H. F.,"

"W. J.," "Epsilon," "G. P. T.," and "Andrew," are wrong.

### SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 97.

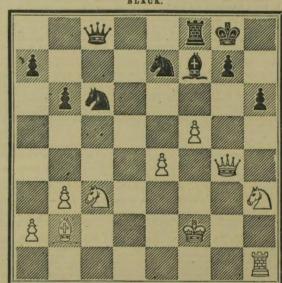
WHITE. BLACK. 1. R to Q Kt 5th
2. Kt to K B's 5th (ch)
3. R to Q Kt 6th (ch) K to Q's 3rd or \*
K to B's 3rd
K to B's 4th 4. Q to Q Kt 7th and mates next move

\* 1. R to Q's 2nd (If instead of this move K takes R, White mates in two moves. If he play R to K's 2nd, then White moves his R to Q's 5th, mating next

move.) K to B's 4th 2. R to Q Kt 6th (ch) 3. Q takes R and gives mate next move

PROBLEM, No. 98.

From Mr. Lewis's valuable collection of MSS. Chess positions. White playing first mates in seven moves. BLACK.



WHITE.

THE LONDON CHESS CLUB.—A general and very fully attended meeting of the members of this celebrated Chess Society was held on Saturday, when it was proposed, and unanimously agreed to, that Mr. Staunton be elected an honorary member thereof. This resolution, so flattering to the individual, can hardly fail to benefit the club, and is likely to give rise to many novel and important chess encounters during the present season.

POWERFUL AGENT FOR MARITIME WARFARE.—Lord Dundonald has published a letter, in which he deprecates the proposed expenditure for harbours of refuge, and intimates that he has invented a secret plan, by means of which whatever hostile force might be assembled in the Channel, could be destroyed within the first twenty-four hours favourable for effective operations, in defiance of forts and batteries, mounted with the most powerful ordnance now in use. His lordship urges the Government "to consider in all its bearings, and in all its consequences, the contemplated system of stationary maritime defence, subject, as that system may become, to the overwhelming influence of the secret plan which I placed in their hands, similar to that which I presented, in 1812, to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who (as stated last year in my memorial to the House of Lords) referred its consideration confidentially to Lord Keith, Lord Exmouth, and the two Congreves, professional and scientific men, by whom it was pronounced to be infallible, under the circumstances detailed in my explanatory statement."



NICKELS'S NEW RAILWAY.